P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,719—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wilmer	16th Sept.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* BRANNON	4302	L. M. Wilmer	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* BRANNON	4302	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,500	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,093	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,335	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	.....	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 3,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Hand book of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : 9&2 Clive House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 14th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.
Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.
CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers; Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Roquier	19th Dec. 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.
The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate rates.
Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.
BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH MAKE.
BEST FOOTBALL KIT.
Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.
LAWN-TENNIS KIT.
By Ayres, Slazenges, and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed!
BEST GOLF KIT.
By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Brogham, Anderson, etc., Specially selected and of guaranteed quality.
CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.
ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.
AGENTS FOR
THE ROVER CYCLES.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.
JUST THE THING WANTED!
ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

FLEUSS TYRES!! FLEUSS TYRES!!
WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT
STRONGLY RECOMMEND
FLEUSS
TUBELESS
TYRES.
SEND FOR BOOKLETS.
1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).
You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)
HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :
"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"
To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.
RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.
FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.
Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.
Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.
OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION
McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
SOLE AGENTS
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FIRST QUALITY PLAYING CARDS.

R. A. Playing Cards. (Our Latest Importation).

Backs with the R. A. device of Gun, Monogram and Motto, best quality cards artistically printed in gold. Pink or blue backs.

Plain edges, 12 As. per pack. | Rs. 8 per dozen.
Gilt edges, Re. 1 per pack. | Rs. 11 per dozen.

	Per doz. Rs. a.	Per Pack. Rs. a.
Thacker's "Excelsior" Playing Cards, round corners, index pips, plaid backs, assorted colors, specially suitable for Regimental Institutions	4 0	0 6
Thacker's Union. Plain edges, round corners, index pips, ivory finish, perfect slip backs of new and original design, assorted colors	9 0	0 14

De LA RUE'S "PNEUMATIC" PLAYING CARDS.

EASY SHUFFLING, PERFECT DEALING.

The fronts of the pneumatic playing cards are highly finished, whilst the backs are minutely grooved or indented all over the surface, so as to provide an air space between the cards and a roughened surface which acts as a resistance for the thumb in dealing. This prevents misdeals, as the cards slide off one by one and can be dealt with the greatest ease and rapidity. Rounded corners, backs of various designs.

Per pack, Re. 1. Per dozen packs, Rs. 11-8.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW
Will be held at Wanowrie
ON 27TH AND 29TH SEPTEMBER.
Programme on Application to
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Poona Horse Show, 5, Staveley Road, Poona.

THE FANCY BAZAAR
WHICH WAS OPENED AT
THE BANDRA CONVENT,
WILL CONTINUE TILL THE END OF THE MONTH.

THIS FANCY BAZAAR consists of a Variety of Plain and Fancy Work done by the Children of the Institution, also of Artificial Flowers, Toys, framed and unframed Pictures, and various objects of Piety, i. e. Crucifixes, Prayer Books, Statues, Rosaries, Scapulars, etc., etc.

The object of this Bazaar is to help the Sisters to defray the expenses of an additional building which is being erected to accommodate the increasing number of poor Children who are admitted gratis into the Institution.

Kind friends and benefactors are earnestly solicited to visit the Bazaar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS at REDUCED FARES, including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure at the POONA RACE COURSE, will be run between BOMBAY and POONA as under:—

On 16th, 19th, 21st, 23rd and 26th September, 1899, leave Bombay 11-20, arrive Poona 14-45.

On 19th, 21st and 26th September, 1899, leave Poona, 19-20, arrive Bombay, 23-5.

A dining car will be run on the special Trains, and arrangements will be made to provide lunch on the outward journey and dinner on the return journey for first class passengers desiring to have meals in the trains. Tickets for these meals must be obtained the day before.

For particulars, see the Poster notices, or apply to the station master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 5th of September, 1899.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Madras up to 12 NOON on the 16th October, 1899, for the SUPPLY of the following articles for one and three years, from 1900-1901 and 1900-1902, deliverable direct at the undermentioned Stations.

2. For further particulars and tender forms, apply to the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Madras, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 14th October, 1899.

	Oil, Kero sene, Tins.	Flour, lb.	Brass, lb.	Slippers, Hospital	Shoes, Hospital	Coats, Hospital, Mad. Pris. No.	Serges, Hospital, Mad. Pris. No.
Wellington C C O	180 Rds. of 1385	1,000,000	800,000	91	7	1	780
Calicut Comt, godown	11,000	9,300	400,000	300,000	500	10	10
C. O.	6,000	450,000	1,000,000	12,000	600	30	30
Madras C. C. O., Gl. (godown)	9,300	400,000	300,000	15,000	130	20	20
Madras C. S. K.							
So underdub'd C. C. O.	11,000						
Bellary E. G. O.	3,300	210,000	nil.	150	0	...	...
Bangalore C. C O	13,000	...	...	980	3	...	...
Belgaum C. C. O.	7,000	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Bellary E. G. O.	3,300	210,000	nil.	150	0	...	...
Bangalore C C O	13,000	...	...	980	3	...	...
Belgaum C. C. O.	7,000	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Coimbatore C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Trichinopoly C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Cuddalore C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Vellore C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Bellary E. G. O.	3,300	210,000	nil.	150	0	...	...
Bangalore C C O	13,000	...	...	980	3	...	...
Belgaum C. C. O.	7,000	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Coimbatore C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Trichinopoly C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Cuddalore C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
Vellore C. C. O.	2,500	60,000	160,000	500	10	10	10
	114	413	123	2,569	551	195	88
	45	40	31	700	600	40	98
	825	780	800	650	1,300	800	1,000

The requirements for three years will be three times the above qualities shown opposite each station.

B. GOMPERTZ, Lieut.-Col., A. C. G.
Commissariat Store-keeper General.
Office of the Commissariat Store-keeper General, Madras, 6th September, 1899.

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SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
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POONA STEEPLECHASES: 18TH AND 20TH SEPTEMBER 1899.

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	Rs.
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Each Lady	3

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Day Ticket	5

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DAY TICKETS.

	Rs. a.
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Poona, 8th September 1899.

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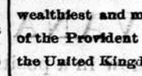

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

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37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

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Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 3-20m., 2-57a. Low water, 8-48m., 9-9a.
Surat City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Grant College Medical Society, Grant College, 4-30 p.m.
Music, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Dramatic and Shakespearean Recital.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock

THE LATE DR. PETERSON.—A meeting of the Dr. Peterson Memorial Committee will be held at the Elphinstone College to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. Dr. Pollen, I.C.S., will preside.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,416, the daily average being 142. The total of new patients was 509.

A MISSING OCTOGENARIAN.—Abdoolla Fazal, of Falkland Road, has reported to the police that his mother Nalkeebee, aged eighty-five years, of unsound mind, left home on the 9th instant and has not since been heard of.

CAPSIZING OF A TONY.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, tony No. 12097, in charge of tindal Shaik Ahmed Cassumji, was anchored off the Apollo Bunder, when it was struck by a sudden gust of wind and capsized. No lives were lost.

RETIRED FROM THE POLICE SERVICE.—Khan Sahib Roshan Ali Ashad Ali, Inspector of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, retired, Saturday last, after serving in the Police Force for a period extending over thirty-three years.

CRICKET.—A match between the Indo-Portuguese and Bombay Port Trust was played on Saturday on the Esplanade ground, and ended in a draw. The I. P. C. C. put up 88 runs; of which Messrs. Vaz, Andrade and D'Silva contributed 34, 11, and 10 respectively. For the B. P. T. Messrs. Jehangir, Byramjee and Gilder contributed 28, 19 (not out), and 10. They scored 71 for the fall of 8 wickets when time was called.

BURGLARY AT PAREL.—Chunilal Fakirji, who resides in a bungalow, situated at a considerable distance from any public road at Parel, has reported that some time during the night of the 7th instant his residence was entered by forcing open a window on the ground floor, and property valued at Rs. 287 was stolen. A portion of the property valued at Rs. 57 was found lying in the compound next morning. The bungalow is not within earshot of any police post. No noise appeared to have been made by the thief.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Under the Double Eagle...Wagner.
Overture	Light Cavalry...Suppe.
Selection	La Traviata...Verdi.
Valse	Espana...Waldteufel.
Selection	The Geisha...Sidney Jones
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	The Deep Blue Sea...Brewer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBED AT A FRIEND'S HOUSE.—Gopal Mooljee, a share broker, who resides at Mandvie, has made a report to the police that while he was dying asleep at a friend's house at Girgaum on the night of the 9th instant, some one broke into the room and stole his *bundee* containing five gold buttons, one gold button set with a diamond, one gold finger ring, and a silver watch, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 250. A cupboard was also broken open and gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 132, belonging to his friend were also carried away. The *bundee*, with one rupee in its pocket, was found next morning in the sweeper's gully.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Mr. Watts, a pilot, reported to the Harbour Police, on Saturday afternoon, that as he was piloting the steamship Ellora, out of the Prince's Dock about noon that day, in tow of one of the B. I. S. N. Company's tugs, and when off the Cross Island, a prow was seen to be making straight for the steamer's bow. The officers and the pilot, seeing that an accident was inevitable, shouted out to the tindal in charge of the prow to put his helm over, but he failed to do so until right under the ship's bows. The tindal, whose name is Lucia Bhima, then tried to turn off sharp, but before he could do so, the vessel struck the prow, causing damage to it to the extent of about Rs. 100.

BRIBING A POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Robert charged one Megji Ohaya, a Bunia grain dealer, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with offering illegal gratuity to a public servant, viz., a policeman. It appears that about a fortnight ago, the accused was driving his reckla furiously along Matcongia Road, when he was arrested by lance-naik No. 115 F for furious driving. The accused offered the sepoy Rs. 4 and requested him to let him go. The policeman took accused to Inspector Brewin and handed him the money. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER.—On the arrival of the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular in the Bombay Harbour, on Saturday morning, the Captain of the vessel reported to the police, the theft of an openfaced lady's watch, valued at Rs. 125, with a gold chain to which were attached ten pearls, a gold locket and a gold ring, valued at in all Rs. 90. The articles were stolen on the 23rd ultimo from the cabin of a passenger, named Mrs. Newell. A gold ring set with three diamonds and two sapphires, with the letters, "A. R. to A. N." engraved on the inside, valued at Rs. 80, the property of another passenger named Mrs. Cox, was stolen from her cabin on the 2nd instant, just after the Peninsular had left Aden. Enquiries were made on board, but no trace of the property could be obtained.

LAWYERS' PEONS IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Mahadev Babaji and Jairam Doolaji, the former a peon of Mr. Oliveira, pleader, and the latter a peon of Mr. Khalli, barrister-at-law, with stealing Rs. 235 belonging to the Bombay Vartman Press. The case for the prosecution was that on the 4th instant, Gunpat Nathoo, a bill-collector in the employ of the press, collected Rs. 235 on account of certain bills due to his master, put the money in the pocket of his coat, and went home. He then took off his coat and went out on some business. On returning he missed the money. Subsequently the matter having been reported to the police, the accused were arrested on Saturday last. The evidence showed that on Wednesday last the accused went to a Marwardi's shop for the purpose of buying ornaments. A currency note for Rs. 100 was presented to the Marwardi, who refused to accept it, and it was afterwards cashed at the Currency Bank with the assistance of a lawyer's peon as well as a peon in the service of the Bombay Type Writing Company. On the following day a *kargote*, valued at Rs. 22, was bought from the Marwadi. The accused next employed another lawyer's clerk to purchase a steel trunk and embroidered caps. Eventually the suspicion of the police having been aroused against the first accused, he was arrested, and in consequence of the information he gave to the police the arrest of the second accused was effected. The first accused stated that the theft had been committed by the second accused, who in his turn charged the first with the offence. The first accused was convicted on two charges of receiving stolen property and aiding the other accused in disposing of it; and the second accused was held guilty of the second charge only. The magistrate sentenced the first accused to six months' and the second to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE DIOCESE OF DAMAUN.

THERE was a large gathering, on Saturday last, in the hall of the Institute *Luso Indiano*, inresponse to a circular signed by Drs. Accacio da Gama, Viegas and Messrs. L. Mascarenhas and L. M. Furtado, convening a meeting of the parishioners, friends and admirers of the very Revd. Canon Faria, Governor of the Diocese of Damaun and Vicar of Dabul, to take steps to befittingly appreciate the honour of Knighthood of the Order of Christ, conferred on that distinguished ecclesiastic by his Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal for meritorious services rendered to his Majesty's subjects in British India. The hall was crowded as was the compound. Dr. da Gamapresided, and in an interesting speech spoke at length on the object of the meeting. Dr. Viegas moved a resolution, and touched on the salient features of the career of Canon Faria who, he said, had fulfilled the expectations formed of him by his contemporaries, and that he felt a special pleasure in associating himself to honour a deserving countryman who had been working so disinterestedly for the welfare of Goans in general. He was followed by Mr. L. Mascarenhas who spoke of the life of the revd. gentleman, and recounted, asmidst applause, the various services rendered by Canon Faria during his twenty-five years of apostolic labours. The resolution was carried amidst vociferous cheers. A vote of thaks to the chairman proposed by Mr. P. I. da Cunha brought the proceedings to a close.

It may be stated here that Drs. da Gama, Viegas and Messrs. L. Mascarenhas and L. M. Furtado have been appointed members of the committee to carry out the decision of the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER AT PALGHAR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KALLIA KELLIA.

A REFERENCE in this matter, in which three persons were killed and seven were injured, from Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, formed the subject of argument before their lordships, Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan in-tructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., on behalf of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, appeared for the company; and Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, defended the accused, who had been convicted by Mr. Tyabji under Section 126 of the Railway Act, and Sections 304 and 109 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in opening the proceedings, said that the reference was made under Section 307 in relation to the Palghar Railway accident, which occurred on 18th May, at 3-15 a.m., and in consequence of which the No. 8 uptrain was wrecked, causing loss of three lives, and injuries, more or less, to seven others. The railway authorities, came to the conclusion, that the accident was due to the intentional removal of some rails. Taking up the thread of the inquiry, the Railway Police discovered that three gangmen belonging to the Permanent Way working staff, whose names were Kalia Kella, Namia Pandia, and Pandia Gondia were implicated in the affair. The two were arrested and charged. They made certain confessions before the Second Class Magistrate, which they subsequently retracted, alleging as their reason, ill-treatment by the police. On the evidence recorded before the committing Magistrate, that official thought fit to charge two of the witnesses for the prosecution named Barkia Padma and Nangria Sonoo, on the ground that the proceedings disclosed their complicity in the crime. On the motion of the counsel for the prosecution, however, the Sessions Court quashed the commitment of the two witnesses. When examined before the Sessions Court the two men, whose evidence was of an important character, retracted their former statements, and averred that they were obliged to make them under compulsion and by force. One of the three prisoners, who had been pardoned in the Sessions Court at the instance of the prosecution, on condition of his disclosing the whole truth, also turned round and said that his statement was made under pressure. This was Pandia Gondia. His position stood on a different footing from that of the two witnesses. While the latter were acquitted, Pandia's discharge was only conditional—it rested on his revealing the whole truth. Barkia and Nagria's evidence was important for the fact that they were eye-witnesses to the three prisoners going with spanner and crow-bar in hand in the direction of the place of accident, at dead of night. The object was to bring the "muccadum" Fakira into trouble, because the three bore hostility to him. Jai, the gate-woman at the Wanksai chowkey, distinctly stated that one of the spanners had been removed by Pandia from the chowkey a few hours before the accident occurred. The somewhat circumstantial statement of Police *zoolum* made by prisoners and the two witnesses—the indictment against whom was quashed in the Sessions Court, were thoroughly controverted by the production of reliable and satisfactory evidence against it. The stories were contradicted to the extent of proving that it was impossible to practice Police *zoolum* at such a public place like the Palghar station platform, which was frequented at all hours of the day, and for a considerable part of the night by crowds of people, passengers and officials. Mr. Talyarkhan, in the circumstances, urged their lordships to uphold the decision of the Lower Court.

Mr. Nasrullakhan, in replying to Mr. Taleyarkhan's arguments, stated that Police ill-treatment was abundantly proved by the evidence of the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Moos, who had deposed to finding marks on the prisoner's body. That was an ample corroboration of the stories put forward by the three prisoners and the two witnesses. The statements that these men had at first made in the shape of confessions were, therefore, not worth one moment's serious consideration, apart from the fact of their having been afterwards retracted by them as completely as statements could be ever contracted. Moreover, the presence of the police, according to the judicial authorities already laid down, invariably operated adversely to their being believed by a Court of Justice, in the absence of considerable evidence corroborative of them. Even such evidence must be independent and trustworthy. Again, the confessions in this case were nothing if not full of contradictions and confusion—Kalia's statement most of all, because the Sessions Judge had been constrained to make a remark about him that he was a stupid fellow. The confession of Kalia should, therefore, be not acted upon and held to be inadmissible, and Namia, the co-prisoner, having been acquitted, Kalia should also be set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in pronouncing the decision of the court, said that the evidence in the case was such as not to merit much attention from the Court. The witnesses, who had given it had afterwards denied the truth of what they had at first stated. It was not for the Appellate Court to determine whether they had given false evidence in the Magistrate's Court or in the Session Court. This Court had only to deal with Kalia, and as there was no reliable evidence produced against him, it had to look to what statements he himself had made, and to the account he had given of his action and of his participation in the affair. He had given that account before three different judicial officers—first, before the Second Class Magistrate; then to the committing magistrate; and again, to the Sessions Judge. Despite the fact that his first statement differed from the others in not containing the complaint about the ill. Treatment, the facts stated in the others were virtually the same as to the part he had played in the matter, to the committing magistrate he had admitted that what he had told had happened, and that what he told had been correctly written down. Although he said about the ill-treatment, he did not say that whathe had said was false. In other words, whatever the Police had done to him did not affect the story—because he repeated the same story exactly to the Sessions Judge, later on. It was that while the others (Namia and Pandia) were engaged in removing the rails he was on the watch, then it came to this: Without any contradiction he had stated, and had confessed, that he had kept watch while the others were removing the rails. The Court had no reason to disbelieve the statements in which he admitted his share of the work before three different authorities, and convicting him under Section 126 of the Railway Act, sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TEABJEE.)

NUISANCE CAUSED BY BUFFALOS SHEDS.

OOSMAN JAMAL *v.s.* ISMAIL HUSSONJEE.

THE plaintiff claimed that it might be declared that he has a right of access over Bhajipalla Lane to the back doors of his godowns on foot and with carts; and that the defendant has no right to build over or obstruct the lane in such a way as to interfered with the said right of the plaintiff; that the defendant be decreed to remove forthwith the sheds erected by him in the lane; that he be restrained from erecting any sheds in the lane for keeping buffaloes, and that he pay to the plaintiff Rs. 2,000 as damages for the encroachment and nuisance caused therein, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulbchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintf; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao and Shripad, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff said that, since November 1891, he possessed a house consisting of a groundfloor and two storeys, facing on Chakla or Old Gazee Street, and having its rear or western wall abutting on a lane called Bhajipalla lane. The groundfloor and first storey were used as shops and godowns for the sale and storage of various goods and the second storey was partly occupied by the plaintiff as his place of business and partly by other tenants. Bhajipalla Lane has always been a public street, has been used by the public as such, and in particular by the plaintiff and his predecessors in title for the purpose of bringing carts to the back doors of the plaintiff's godown. The defendant encroached upon the lane by erecting thereon kutcha sheds, which he has used for about twenty buffalos, by reason of which the lane can no longer be used by carts or persons passing to or from the godowns in the plaintiff's house, and by reason of the offensive smell caused by the buffalos kept in the sheds, the whole of the plaintiff's house was rendered unpleasant and unhealthy, while the rent was very much reduced. The plaintiff complained to the defendant of the encroachment and the nuisance, but the defendant has not removed the sheds and continued to keep buffalos therein.

The defendant denied that any portion of the plaintiff's house was used otherwise than as godowns. Bhajipalla Lane was not a public street, and had not been used by the public generally or by the plaintiff and his predecessors in title. The buffalo shed of the defendant stands upon his own land and has stood there for upwards of twenty-five years, opposite to the premises of Cassum Nanjee, for buffalos belonging to the defendant and his tenants. It is paved with stone and has been pronounced by the Municipal authorities, to the knowledge of the plaintiff, not to cause any nuisance. The shed is open at the sides, and the defendant has never objected to the plaintiff passing through it. Defendant submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Plaintiff's counsels relied on several documents, one of which was a letter from Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund to the president of the Municipal Corporation, dated 2nd October, 1895, in which it was stated that the plaintiff wrote to the Health Officer complaining about the encroachment and nuisance, but had received no reply from him beyond a mere official notice of the receipt of the same stating that enquiries would be made the matter. Plaintiff had again complained about the encroachment and the nuisance, but these communications had met withthe same treatment asthe previous ones. Plaintiff submitted that a nuisance of this kind ought not to be allowed to exist in a locality so thickly populated, nor should the defendant be permitted to make encroachments upon a public passage and to convert the same or the greater portion thereof into a site for buffaloe sheds. The document complained thatthe numerous reperesentations made by the plaintiff to municipal officers and authorities on this subject had remained unheeded, and the nuisance had been allowed to continue unabated without any effort being made by the municipal officers to put a stop to the same, and the promised enquiry had never been made. Plaintiff now made a last appeal to the Corporation before instituting legal proceedings. In another letter to the president of the Municipal Corporation, Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, on behalf of the plantiff, complained—"It is really strange that, in spite of our clients repeated complaints for a considerable time, no notice of the same has been taken by the responsible excutive officers of the Municipality". In a letter dated 22nd April, 1896, Mr. Barrow the Municipal Secretary, informed the plaintiff's solicitors—"The dispute is a private one as regards the ownership of the lane, and it does not appear there are any grounds for Muncipal interference. As the shed is in no sense a nuisance, no action can be taken in the matter by the Municipality." Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, civil engineers, made a report on the subject of the encroachments, which they said were recent, and advised the plaintiff to institute proceedings against the defendant. It was stated to the court that a difference of opinion had arisen in this matter between Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Weir, the Health Officer.

The hearing was proceeded with.

THE TRANSFER OF SHARES.

WE hear, says our Allahabad contemporary, that the Muir Mills Company have instructed counsel to appeal to the High Court, N.-W. P., in the recent share transfer case. Without expressing any opinion as to the rights or wrongs of plaintiffs or defendants, this action may be considered desirable, if only from the fact of a rather important question touching general interests being involved, viz., how the original decision may be held to affect the regulations usually embodied in articles of association as regards the transfer of shares. No. 21 of the Muir Mills Co's articles of association reads as follows: "The directors may decline to register any trasfer of shares to any person of whom they may for any reason disapprove or of any shares upon which the Company has a lien." And it is a very common provision in the articles of association of joint stock companies that the directors or the managing agents may decline to register the transfer of a share on the ground of the transferee being reasonably objectionable. Section 58 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, provides that if the name of any person is "without sufficient cause" omitted from the register the person or member aggrieved may apply for an order of the principal court of original civil jurisdiction, directing that the omission in the register be rectified. And it is left to the court to decide whether there was a "sufficient cause" of refusal. It does not seem quite clear, however, as to whether this section applies to a case like that of the Muir Mills, in which the members have made the directors' right of refusal to register absolute.

The issue framed on all six applications was as follows: "Did the company and directors arbitrarily and without sufficient cause refuse to register the transfer of shares in suit?" The court decided that the refusal was arbitrary and without sufficient cause, and judgment was given accordingly, with costs to all of the applicants. It may or may not be that men of business who have perused the full text of the portentous judgment with conclude that the Muir Mills' directors were justified in their refusal. But apart from this, it is of some importance to note what the judge said in regard to article 21 of that Company's articles of association, viz. "The court is not called on to construe article 21, i. e., whether the words 'a person of whom they for any reason disapprove,' implies that the person is entitled to know the reason, as the applicants have taken up their stand on the reason disclosed by the directors in their letter of 28th May 1897," to one of the transferrors: the reason disclosed in this letter was that the transferees were "likely to prove ill-disposed to the management of the company or of litigious and cantakerous disposition." In the absence of knowledge as to why the company's counsel came to the conclusion that a disclosure of reasons had become inevitable, an inference is deducible from the learned judge's pronouncement that if the Company had stood on article 21, another issue might have been framed and a different decision arrived at. Further, that as regards the effect of section 58 of the Indian Companies Act, article 21 of the articles of association might have been held in itself to constitute "sufficient cause of refusal." A case was cited in the judgment where the articles of association gave absolute discretion to the directors to accept or reject transfers, but in which it was held that the discretionary powers of directors must be exercised in good faith, and not with due regard to a shareholder's right to transfer or a transferee's right to succeed him. On the other hand, another case (Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation *vs.* Dorabji C. Shroff, I. L. R., 10 Bombay, 415 to 420) will be found in "Notes and Cases on the Indian Companies Act," by L. P. Russel (under section 37 of the Act), in which it was decided that "The articles of association of a company are a contract between all the shareholders to comply with the regulations contained in them." If this ruling can be maintained it might be argued that a would-be transferror of shares in the Muir Mills Company was in terms of article 21, bound either to ascertain that the directors did not disapprove of the proposed transfer before proceeding to carry it out, or to inform the would-be transferee of the condition laid down in article 21, and that the transfer would be subject to the approval of the directors. Otherwise to what does article 21 bind the shareholders? In terms of the said ruling it would certainly appear at any rate that article 21 precludes any transferror of shares from the right of demanding to know on what ground the directors may have refused to register his transfer. Under all the circumstances it seems most desirable that a ruling of the High Court should be obtained in this case, for the guidance of directors shareholders and the investing public generally.

THE DIVISION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE first difficulty connected with the division of the Royal Artillery that now presents itself, is the absorption of close on a hundred officers of the Royal Field Artillery, who are temporarily serving with the Royal Garrison Artillery and awaiting transfer. It is evident that all these transfers must block the promotion of the lower ranks in the Royal Field Artillery as they all pass in above the subalterns ranks and accelerate promotion of the subalterns Royal Garrison Artillery. Fifteen of the Captains thus affected are to be transferred immediately to batteries short of subalterns, so as to give each battery two Captains temporarily. This, of course, removes these officers from the Garrison Artillery, but that is the only advantage to be gained, as they must all be reabsorbed before any subalterns of the Field Artillery are promoted. The whole question is fraught with difficulties, of which this is only a sample, and should they increase and the new scheme work badly, some anticipate a return to the "status quo ante." On the other hand, a few who claim to be farseeing, regard the greater part of Garrison Artillery as destined to be amalgamated with or to absorb the Royal Marine Artillery and pass under the control of the Admiralty. The recruiting difficulty, they consider, will compel the coasting stations to be handed over to the Marines who are always able to keep their ranks filled, and this will pave the way to putting both coaling stations and coast fortresses under a single naval control. These fortresses constitute the great majority of Garrison Artillery stations, and in fact practically all of them outside India. The Admiralty, however, are extremely reluctant to take over the coaling stations, not so much because they do not recognise the advantages of single control, as because they fear that if the entire charges for those stations were transferred to the naval estimates, there would at once be a tendency to reduce what Radical orators would describe as bloated expenditure, or pressure to cut down the votes for ship construction and spend an undue proportion of the money on immobile defences.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-3d. per bottle.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No 9, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau Makanji, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit their fourteenth annual report on the working of the company and the audited accounts made up to 30th June, 1899. It will be seen from the balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss account that the company has made, during the year under report, a net profit of Rs. 31,911-4-9, including Rs. 314-2-0 brought forward from last year's account. All the circumstances referred to in the last report as affecting the industry, your directors regret to say, still existed during the year under report. It may be mentioned that Messrs. Runchordas Narotamdas & Co., the Agents of the company, have returned two-thirds of their commission, amounting to Rs. 26,163-10-5 in pursuance of clause 101 of the company's articles of association. Your directors do not recommend the distribution of a dividend this year, but propose to carry the greater portion of the year's profit to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account. The above amount of Rs. 31,911-4-9 your directors propose to be distributed as under:—To be appropriated to the credit of the machinery depreciation fund account, Rs. 25,000; to the credit of cloth account (provision for future losses) Rs. 5,000; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 1,911-4-9; —total Rs. 31,911-4-9. Your property consisting of mill-buildings, machinery, and stock and stock-in-trade, both here and at outstations, has been insured against risk of fire to the extent of Rs. 29,19,000. Two of your directors, Messrs Dawoodbhai Moosabhai and Magonlal Dulpatram retire from the board by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. In conclusion, your directors request you to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted. Two of the directors Messrs, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy and Magonlal Dulpatram, retired by rotation, of whom Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy was re-elected for the current year. Messrs, Mansookhlal Maganlal and Ramdas Ludha were reappointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The meeting tendered a vote of thanks to the secretaries, treasurers and agents for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. The customary compliments to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

NEW FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LD.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, No. 7, Marine Street, Mr. F. W. Bickel, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read and adopted:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders their annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1899. The Berars had a bumper crop, and in Khamgaon 90,041 bales were pressed, of which this company's share was 19,665 bales. Mooltan unfortunately has again had a very poor crop and only 13,932 bales of cotton and wool were pressed there, out of which 3,033 bales represent this company's share. The pressing combination came to an end on the 30th November last, and during the remainder of the season 4 presses were disputing each other the meager crop so that the result was bound to be unsatisfactory. The directors are, however, glad to add that prospects of the new crop in Mooltan are more favourable than these last 2 years, and also that a pressing combination has again been formed and will come in force on the 1st November next. The ginning factory has been leased for the coming season. Including a balance of Rs. 381 0-10 brought forward from last year the profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 22,237-14-7, out of which your directors are carrying Rs. 6,000 to depreciation account and Rs. 2,500 to reserve fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,737-14-7. From this sum your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 45 per share, free of income tax, equal to 9 per cent. on the capital, which will absorb Rs. 13,500, and to carry forward a balance of Rs. 237-14-7; to new year's profit and loss account, Rs. 13,737-14-7. Mr. Bezonji Pallonji and Mr. Munji Nathoobhai retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engine and small machinery are insured for Rs. 1,11,000.

A dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share free of income-tax equal to 9 per cent. on the capital was declared. Messrs. Bezonji Pallonji and Munji Nathoobhai, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company for the current year. Mr. Fardunji A. Cursetji Fardunji was reappointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs 150. A vote of thanks was recorded to the managers for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, and Gujerat, paid a flying visit to the Collector of Thana on Thursday last, in connection with the impending famine.

The Third Grade Public Service Examination will take place in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Thana High School, to-morrow. There are ninety-three candidates from the Thana District for examination this year.

The local Police are now taking great precautions for the protection of life and property of the residents of Thana. They would do well to watch the Hasan Mahomed Farid Street in the town, as a large number of Tongawala, Tabelawala, Bidiwala, Cabess Khojas and Kolis, who gamble with Gothis bullets) in broad day-light, and if an example were (made, these suspicious characters would be deterred from repeating this offence.

Jania and ten other Kolis of Demauli, who were arrested by Mr. Motilal Khodidas, Chief Constable of Kalyan, for brutally murdering Ramkrishna Pardesi and then placing his body across the railway line, near Demauli station, were tried by Rao Bahadur S. C. Joshi, Magistrate of the Kalyan Division, and committed to the Court of Sessions, Thana, a few days ago. Deceased was a watch-man and prevented the accused from stealing grass from the fields of Ramchandar Savkar last month. His body was found on the railway line by a line guard at night, before the arrival of a train. Immediate information was given to the Police. Khan Bahadur Rustom H. Kotwal and Mr. H. Pogson had been to the spot and made enquiry.

A Koli named Janoo, who was apprehended by Mr. Ardesar Ferozesha Wakharia, Chief Constable of Bhivandi, for causing grievous hurt with a Koeta (billhook) to Nhanoo Patel in a quarrel, which arose over a woman, in the village of Kone, near Kalyan, last month, is now being tried at Thana by Rao Bahadur D. M. Patwardhan, B. A., Magistrate of the Bhivandi Division. Mr. Wakharia is conducting the prosecution.

Mr. Bapuji Jamsetji Nazar, of the District Court of Thana, lodged a complaint in the Court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana against Trimbak Krishna Bailey, late Karkun of the District Court, for defamation-i.e., submitting a petition to the Head of the Office containing defamatory substance, knowing it to contain such matter.

Six births and twenty-three deaths (including seven deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There have been four cases of plague in Thana since Thursday last. There were five patients in the Special Plague Hospital, and twelve persons in the Municipal Segregation Camp, yesterday.

Early yesterday morning a very smart shower

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

MR. KENYON MUSGRAVE'S

SECOND GRAND DRAMATIC AND SHAKSPEAREAN RECITALS.

The famous letter murder, ghost, banquet, sleep-walking, and other scenes from

SHAKSPEARE'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY.

MACBETH,

to be followed by the comedy.

THE BARON'S WAGER

and to conclude with the celebrated

SCENES FROM THE

SIGN OF THE CROSS.

MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, ARMS, ARMOUR AND JEWELS.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

PRICES—Rs. 3, 2, & 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors, 8-30. Overture, 9-15.

For Assurance of European and Native Gentlemen.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.

Popular and Modern Policies.

LOW RATES. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SPECIALTY.—A COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY AT A RATE LESS THAN THAT CHARGED BY MOST COMPANIES FOR A LIFE POLICY ONLY.

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W. SWAN PARKER, Manager.

PIANOFORTES

FOR

POONA SEASON, 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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FINE ENGLISH WATCHES

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna;

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	1,06,000	54,000	96,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	10,000	17,000	12,000
" " to Continent	6,000	6,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,16,000	65,000	1,15,000
" " to U. K. "	16,000	23,000	14,000
" to Continent "	10,000	6,000	11,000
" Stock in the Ports	4,60,000	1,90,000	1,39,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons withthe two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	21,90,000	16,05,710	10,40,240
" " " of Surats	83,000	1,01,340	96,560

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	8,43,000	7,49,550	4,37,830
" London	7,000	4,000	5,000
American afloat	30,000	47,900	21,000
East Indian "	3,000	2,500	1,500
Total	8,83,000	8,03,950	4,65,330
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 13-32d.	3 9-32d.	4 1-8d.
" Good Bhownuggor	2 26-32d.	2 25 32d.	3 13-32d.
Difference	3-4d.	16-32d.	23-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last, showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	10,75,042
" " " Branches	"	"	6,239
Other "	"	"	22,57,216
Government Securities	"	"	41,978
Other authorised "	"	"	25,479
Loans	Inc.	"	4,25,533
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	1,01,956
Balances with other Banks	"	"	918
Cash	"	"	34,82,888

A diminution in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of 34 3-4 lakhs, brought it down to some 93 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to 10 3-4 lakhs ; and in Private Deposits there was a falling off of to the extent of 22 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 4 1-4 lakhs more ; Government Securities were some 1-2 lakh less, and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1 lakh more.

COTTON.—The market has been firm in tone to-day. A small business has been done, entirely on account of the Mills, the purchases on whose behalf amounted to 700 bales. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 192 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery ; Rs. 151 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January ; Rs. 162 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT.—Prices are steady and unchanged.

SEEDS are firm, at an advance in prices of 1 an. per cent.

A further fall of rain is reported by this morning's telegraphic advices from the districts, ranging from 3 inches 37 cents at Bellary, to 10 cents at Broach. Bhavnagar, Barsi, Hubli, Sholapur, Wadhwan, Dhollera, Amraoti and Dhulia each received a little. The weather was generally cloudy. At Broach, as at Wadhwan, the crop prospects showed an improvement.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	842	bales.
Wheat	1,738	cwts.
Linseed	2,182	"
Rapeseed	4,852	"
Poppyseed	753	"
Castorseed	2,296	"
Rice	23,960	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firmer feeling at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Wire was reported at 1s. 4 1-32d. for September delivery, and some resales were done at 1s. 4 1-16d. ; also a few Merchants' Bills were placed. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d. "
Francs	170 1-2 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 97 3-8 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and declined in the latter position to 97 1-8, closing at 97 3-8 for the former and 97 1-8 for the latter ; for Threes 92 was quoted.

SHARES.—There has been a little movement in prices to-day, chiefly in favour of buyers ; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 lower at Rs. 1,242 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th September, as compared with the statement of 2nd September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 2. Rs.	Sept. 8. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	...	...
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,35,107	40,60,065
Do. do. at Branches	18,64,421	18,58,182
Other Deposits	343,63,248	321,05,920
Post Bills	5,464	3,674
Credits, undrawn	20,60,925	21,76,569
Rs.	604,29,013	572,06,320
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	93,49,955	93,07,977
Other authorised Securities	35,11,530	34,86,051
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	51,99,980	52,04,956
Loans do. do. do.	226,46,096	230,71,829
Bills Discounted and purchased	62,82,602	61,80,646
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,430	20,447
Premium	...	...
Balances with other Banks	1,63,030	1,69,112
Cash	123,32,645	93,49,757
Rs.	604,29,013	572,06,320

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th August, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	1,10,433	3,55,287	6,299	5,02,019
	—	—	—	4,06,950
Increase				Rs. 95,119

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 19th August, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	68,000	1,46,000	4,000	2,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	317	9	473
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	5,21,307	9,41,348	22,244	14,84,899
Total for 7 weeks	5,89,307	10,87,348	26,244	17,02,899
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	66,569	1,23,991	923	1,91,488
Per mile of Ry. do.	144	269	2	415
Total to corresponding date do.	5,39,033	10,53,285	27,787	16,20,105
Increase for the week				Rs. 26,512
Ditto to date				" 82,794

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 19th August, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	41,230	33,391	7,839	...	37,517	...
Parcels, &c.	78,698	51,572	27,126	...	96,536	...
Goods						
Other earnings	5,480	6,579	...	1,099	2,509	...
Total for week	1,25,408	91,542	33,866	...	...	...
Aggregate	6,04,323	6,67,763	...	...	1,26,560	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

LAKDAWALLA—September 11, Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdawalla, Wine Merchant. Funeral this morning.

SMITH—September 10, at midnight at Colaba, after a long and painful illness, William Trevor Smith, youngest son of the late Capt. Lawrence Smith, aged 35. Friends and brother-masons kindly meet at the Cemetery at 5 p.m. to-day (Tuesday.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOVER—September 4, at Benares, the wife of Wilmot C Dover, Tutor, Bhinga Raj, of a daughter.

HIRST—September 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of W A Hirst, Meerut, of a son.

PHELPS—August 28, at Albion House, Simla, the wife of H R Phelps, of a son.

SMITH—September 2, at Lahore, the wife of J Harry Smith, Postal Department, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1899.

LORD CURZON did not exaggerate in the least when he stated that any one who prophesied two years ago, or even one year ago, that the Government of India would now be introducing a Bill to establish not only a gold standard, but a gold currency, would have been laughed at as a dreamer of dreams. Going back six years, to the time when Lord Lansdowne's Government were closing the Mints to the free coinage of silver as a preliminary to the establishment of a gold standard, one of the most plausible arguments against that measure was that without a gold currency the gold standard could not be maintained, and that a gold currency was wholly unattainable. Any one who at that time essayed to prove that a gold currency was really within reach, that Indian mines would produce practically all the gold required for the purpose, and that the innovation could be effected without necessarily affecting the gold markets of the world, would have been simply playing into the hands of the advocates of the open Mints—a continually-deteriorating rupee, ultimately falling to sixpence or less. It was, therefore, necessary to observe a prudent reserve, and decline to accept the theory that a gold currency is essential to the maintenance of a gold standard. As a matter of fact Austria and certain other States had found it quite practicable to establish a gold standard and adjust the existing silver coinage to it without sinking large sums on the purchase of gold bullion. The experiment, when tried with circumspection and patience, had succeeded in raising the value of the depreciated silver coinage as effectively as the closing of the Mints in India has raised the value of the rupee from one shilling and a penny to one shilling and four pence, with a strong probability of ultimately reaching the one-and-sixpenny limit recommended by the Herschell Committee, and looked forward to with hope by Lord Lansdowne's Government. Without any convincing reason the Currency Committee of 1898 have recommended that any endeavour to retrace the downward steps of past years of apathy should be abandoned. The Secretary of State and his Council having meekly accepted that suggestion ; the Government of India have followed suit ; and, for the present at all events, that somewhat hasty decision must be regarded as final. Though the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins already foresees that the exchange value of the rupee will rise above one-and-four-pence, and not in the busy season only, that, after all, is a question for the future.

It is indeed strange, and eminently satisfactory, that opinion should have so completely veered round that legislation to establish a gold currency has now been introduced with the entire approval of all competent authority in England and in India, and in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of an exceptionally strong Committee representing divers interests and the most divergent views. Bimetallists raise no clamour, and the not-wholly-disinterested champions of free silver stand aside with folded hands. This acquiescence in the inevitable is not more remarkable, or the more creditable to all concerned, than the fact of the unanimity arrived at by the Currency Committee, which, when first constituted, was held by many to be so evenly composed of rival and conflicting elements that it could not possibly agree in any report and would only add to the welter of confusion. The Viceroy is, no doubt, right in holding that the Government of India was saved from that catastrophe by the common-sense of the Committee, the ability with which Sir Henry Fowler guided its operations, and above all by the overwhelming strength of the case for a gold currency. More questionable is the proposition that the present policy of the Government of India is in logical accord with that pursued ever since the fall in the gold value of silver became accentuated twenty years ago. Throughout this period, says His Excellency, the underlying principle of their action has been the defence of India from the inevitable consequences of the unarrested decline in the value of silver—the necessity of imposing fresh taxation on the Indian people. The reply must be that fresh taxation to a very onerous amount has as a fact been imposed, and that it weighes very heavily indeed on the taxpayers. It was only when the United States was on the point of repealing the Sherman Act, and sending silver down to half-a-crown an ounce, that active steps were taken to check the fall and put the currency on a safe basis. It is true that the quite Utopian idea of an international bimetallic agreement was held for years to be a good excuse for postponing action. But everyone knew that any agreement of the kind was out of the question as long as Great Britain adhered rigidly to the mono-metallic system introduced by Peel in 1816. The breakdown of the Brussels Conference only registered the foregone conclusion that the Foreign Powers would not act while England declined to co-operate, and that England was firmly resolved not to depart from a system which suited her needs for another which might have helped her rivals. If the Government of India in the seventies had only decided to act on the urgent representation of influential opinion, European and Native, and reverted to the gold currency abolished in an evil moment not many years before, the rupee would not have fallen below one-and-nine-pence. India would have escaped a heavy load of taxation, which was for the most part swallowed up in the yawning abyss of an ever-falling exchange. We confess to a feeling of alarm when the Viceroy speaks of the possibility at some future date of renewing discussions with Foreign Powers as to an International agreement with a view to the rehabilitation of silver. If we haply possess the positive advantage of a stable system, what can be gained by entering into negotiations with the United States and other silver-producing countries with a view to a fresh departure, which might well be to their benefit, but for India could not improve on a condition of stability arrived at after so many sacrifices ? We should do better by letting well enough alone.

Mr. Dawkins, in introducing the Currency Bill, dealt with the representations made in some quarters, in view of a possible difficulty in finding sufficient gold, to pause before making the sovereign legal tender, which might conceivably lead to hoarding. If the gold in the country be hoarded, it is feared by these timid people that the Government would be unable to provide sufficient for foreign remittance. The Finance Minister very reasonably declined to take a dilatory course—and create doubt and distrust by postponing legislation, thus increasing the suspicion that the Government of India has misgivings and hesitates to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee approved by her Majesty's Government. Soverigns may be hoarded, but there is no reason to believe that hoarding will be generally resorted to, When the exchange value of the rupee rises above one and four pence, there will be a profit in exchanging a sovereign for fifteen rupees. The Banks may be expected to send to the Treasury gold to obtain rupees for the everyday requirements of the country. If there be a temporary check, then the Indian Government can rely on the undertaking of the Secretary of State that it will be supported by the Imperial Government. Equally valid is the reason given for abstaining from reducing the amount for which silver will be legal tender. The closing of the Mints has had a depressing effect on that metal ; a measure restricting its value as legal tender might be regarded as an indication of settled hostility to the white metal. The mercantile community will readily agree that it is not desirable to do anything that would create a doubt in the mind of the public as to the value of the rupee as legal tender. Mr. Dawkins is sanguine that the introduction of gold will give elasticity to the currency, for English, Australian, or Indian sovereigns can be exchanged at the Treasury for rupees in any required quantity. He claims that the Indian currency will thus become automatic, and that all will go well. We sincerely hope that this forecast may be fully realised.

THE Australian mail brings additional information concerning the rival cable schemes from those Colonies to Great Britain. It is clear that public opinion is with the scheme via South Africa, and it is equally obvious that Government is endeavouring to further the Pacific cable. At present there is no direct cable between Australia and the Cape, and in view of the growing trade between the two countries the importance of such communication cannot be over-estimated. There is no doubt this factor is largely responsible for the opinion of the press and the people, but in addition the scheme of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company merits favourable consideration. The promoters originally asked for laying a cable to the Cape a subsidy and guarantee that the line should be free from competition, but since the preliminary negociations they have relinquished such ideas, the only concession required being the power of directly distributing and collecting their international telegrams to and from the public. That granted, it is prepared within 14 days to reduce its tariff to England from 4s. 10d. to 4s. a word, and to complete a sea cable from the Cape to Glenelg, in South Australia, via Perth, within two years. If the annual receipts keep up to £350,000 a year, or £15,000 less than at present, the tariff will be further reduced to 3s. 6d. a word in 1901, to 3s. in 1902, and to 2s. 6d. in 1903. That it is more than probable that the receipts would not fall is proved by the fact that, while in 1890 the Company made a revenue of £331,468 by transmitting 827,278 words at the old high rates, in 1897, with the tariff reduced by nearly 50 per cent., it earned £567,852 by transmitting 2,849,901 words. The rate to South Africa will be about 2s. per word. These proposals have been accepted by the West and South Australian Governments, but the Victorian Telegraph Department shows the greatest unwillingness to aid the Cape scheme. It says it cannot allow this concession to the Eastern Extension Company simply because the Government is about to engage in the cable business itself, and points out that it has practically entered into a contract with Great Britain and Canada for the laying of a cable across the Pacific. In other words, the Government fears opposition, and, as the scale of charges only promises an ultimate reduction to 3s. 3d. per word, its fears are probably well-founded. Moreover, the Cape cable would be completed in a more expeditious manner, and there are good grounds for belief that, by the time the Pacific cable was got into working order, their opponents would be enabled by greatly-increased business, to offer the commercial community the advantage of sending cablegrams at half-a-crown per word. There is no doubt the Pacific cable would be comparatively safe in times of war, if the intermediate stations were on well-protected British territory. As a question of Imperial defence the Pacific line is desirable, but the Australian community do not relish the idea of being restricted to the use of an expensive cable service in order that they may gain greater security against war risks. Moreover, it is obvious that, however anxious Canada is to get more directly in telegraphic touch with the great markets for produce now opening in the East, it is quite certain the present or future trade between Canada and Australia can never hope to be such as to necessitate the establishment of direct cable communication. On the other hand, South Africa is already an important customer for Australia, the cable traffic between the two continents being more than four times as great as that between Canada and Australia. Nor can anyone doubt that, in the immediate future, Australian trade with South Africa will increase, and a direct and cheap telegraphic communication will be a helpful factor in its development. It is hard on the merchants of Melbourne that their Telegraph Department should withhold the small concession asked for, as in doing so the Government is creating a monopoly which is not calculated to aid the rapid growth of trade. Competition is good for trade, but both undertakings should have equal facilities for attracting business.

THE report of the amount of trade carried on by land across the frontier of the Province of Sind and British Baluchistan to Afghanistan and Baluchistan during 1898-99 has been published. From this it is gathered that the total value of the imports and exports, while exceeding that of the preceding year by Rs. 11,03,357 or 13·6 per cent., fell short of that of 1896-97 by Rs. 1,16,467. Owing, however, mainly to the larger exports to Afghanistan of European cotton piece-goods, iron and refined sugar, the trade generally has been above the average of the past five years. Since 1896-97, the import trade has steadily decreased, but it must be borne in mind that that year was a record one. Last year the imports fell by 11 per cent., and in the official year just closed there was a further decline of 1·6 per cent., but in spite of this the value of the trade is still higher than it was in any of the preceding years, with the exception of 1895-96 and 1891-92. It is suggested that the contraction of the import trade generally was due to the disturbances on the North-Western Frontier, the deficient rainfall in the countries traded with, and the plague in Karachi, aggravated possibly by the restrictive trade policy of the Amir of Kabul. The articles in which the principal decrease occurred were fruits, wheat, other spring and rain crops, provisions, mustard and rape seed, oil-seeds, spices, firewood and wool. On the other hand the importation of living animals, drugs, grain and pulse, hides and skins, ghi and tobacco, showed an increase. Compared with the previous year the export trade exhibits an increase of Rs. 11,88,197 or 41 per cent. It is also in excess of the export trade of 1896-97 by Rs. 6,16,342, and is above the average for the past five years. Cotton piece-goods, the bulk of which were of European make, alone account for Rs. 8,56,682 of the increase. Other articles in which a marked rise is noticeable are ammunition and fire-arms, cotton, twist and yarn, liquors, iron, ghi, refined sugar, tea, and manufactured wool. The exports of drugs, grain, pulse, unhusked rice, provisions, dyes and raw wool, however, show a considerable decline. Summing up the report, it is found that the reduction in the import trade was mainly due to smaller receipts of wheat, mustard and rape seed, and the increase of exports is attributed chiefly to larger despatches of cotton goods, iron, sugar, tea, and manufactured wool. The total value of trade for 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 51,33,489, for imports, and Rs. 40,94,686 in respect of exports.

REFERRING to a recent paragraph which appeared in a Madras contemporary, we understand Messrs. Best and Company's proposals for the substitution of aluminium for copper in British Indian Currency are unlikely to come to anything. There is no reason for assuming that any copper coin struck by Government is being exported or is likely to be exported. The coin that has been exported was struck by a Native State, two or three years ago, greatly in excess of the requirements of its currency, and the authorities of the State recently decided to sell the whole as metal for what it would fetch, and so relieve themselves of what was deadweight.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde, with the outward Mails of the 1 instant, left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE preliminary list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, to be held in Poona, on Wednesday 27th September, includes :—(1.) A Bill to provide for the grant of Special Occupancies in certain Government lands in Sind (2.) A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management of municipal affairs in cities and towns in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade disposed of reference made by Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Thana, in the matter of the recent Railway disaster at the Palghar station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The jury found the prisoner Kallia Kellia, not guilty ; but the Sessions Judge differed in opinion and made the reference to the High Court. Their lordships convicted the accused on his own confession, thrice repeated ; and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Professor Muller to request the Commissioner to enforce more rigidly sections 372 and 373 re the deposit of rubbish on public streets.

THE agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, Bombay, has received a telegram from the Head Office at Yokohama stating that at the 39th ordinary meeting of the shareholders held yesterday the Bank declared 15 per cent. dividend and further passed a resolution to increase the capital from 12 million yens to 24 million yens.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th August 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 90,148 maunds and Rs. 22,009 in the earnings.

THE corrected cholera returns in the Punjab up to the 26th August give 786 cases with 438 deaths. The fresh cases during the week were 88 only, the disease appears to be on the decline.

AT Peshawar on the 1st instant, private Whitemore of the Dorsetshire Regiment was shot at and wounded by some unknown person while he was sleeping in the verandah of his barrack.

AT a public meeting held at Mombasa, it has been decided to make an appeal to the Lord Mayor of London to open a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the famine in British East Africa.

SIR W. LAURIER has intimated that the Governor-General, the members of the Dominion Cabinet, and the members of Parliament accept the invitation of the Chicago Festival Committee to attend the festival exercises in October.

MR. LE ROSSIGNOL, on return from leave, has resumed charge of the Ludhiana district, relieving Lieutenant B. O. Roe, who is transferred as Officiating Deputy Commissioner to Karnal, vice Mr. Langley proceeding on 3 months' privilege leave.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of August 1897, Rs. 8,50,43,000, 1898 Rs. 14,37,06,000, 1899 Rs. 15,17,78,000.

REUTER'S Agency is informed that Sir Louis Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is expected in London shortly, on a mission principally in connection with the Alaskan Boundary Question. Nothing is known of the reported intention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to come to London in reference to the same matter.

ACCORDING to an inspired communication in the "Cologne Gazette," it was decided at the Crown Council held in Potsdam on Wednesday not to dissolve the Prussian Diet, the session of which is to be immediately closed ; but that measures will be taken against those officials who have taken part in the opposition to the Rhine-Elbe Canal Bill.

INDIAN tea planters may be interested to hear that the Chakvin Estate, in the Caucasus, yielded 72,000 lbs. of tea this year. This is said to be a very considerable advance on last years harvest. Hitherto tea cultivation in the Caucasus has only been carried on in a small way, but if the industry proves a financial success there seems a probability of a considerable increase in the area under tea before very long.

A SERIOUS fire occurred at Mount Road, on the premisses of Messrs. Oakes and Co., Madras, on Saturday night, when the wine and spirit godown was in great part destroyed. The damage caused is stated to be to the extent of over a lakh and a half of rupees, which is covered by insurance. The fire was fortunately confined to this godown, and kept away from the powder magazine, where a large quantity of powder and cartridges was stored

THERE is most extraordinary activity in the boat building establishments in Hongkong and neighbouring ports. The number of launches in course of construction is so enormous that there is every prospect in a short time of a glut in the markets. The demand for launches for the Manila, Borneo, and West River trade is so pressing that completed vessels are being snatched up at most extravagant prices. Boat-builders and engineers are working night and day to keep pace with the demand, and business is being driven to an extent that bodes of disaster. In the ship-yards of Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, it is estimated that there are about 250 launches in course of construction.

THE first through train reached Kars from Tiflis on the 4th of July last, but there still appears to be a large amount of work to be done before this important strategic line can be declared completed. The big Zamaklin viaduct is still in an unfinished state, and a considerable portion of the permanent-way has not yet been ballasted. There are fourteen tunnels in all, the biggest being that of Jajur, 560 feet long, at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The Zamaklin viaduct consists of three metal spans resting on masonry buttresses. It is 756 feet in length and 168 feet above the level of the water. The railway runs in part through very picturesque mountain scenery, and will no doubt present a further inducement to the increasing number of tourists who visit the Caucasus.

ALMOST every week, says the "Pioneer," we get some new proof of the extraordinary ubiquity and versatility of the Indian rifle thief. The latest instance of the kind is forthcoming form Calcutta. Messrs. Rodda and Co., the Calcutta gunmakers, received from England a large consignment of arms, consisting of 18 rifle, 78 guns and 6 revolvers by the steamer *Malda*. The consignment passed from ship-board into the Customs House on the 1st instant : when it came to be cleared on the 6th the revolvers had been stolen. What is the meaning of this insatiable thirst for arms all over the country which seems to prompt more daring robberies than the thirst for gold ? The native Bengali, one would suppose, is not likely to be risking his liberty for the sake of a Lee-Metford or a Mauseri. One might almost fancy that we were in the presence of a great criminal organisation, after the fashion of the Sherlock Holmes tales, with its agents, spies and confederates in every province, which plots with such striking success the carrying off of the coveted booty now out of the middle of a tent full of soldiers on the frontier, now from under the eyes of the Customs authorities in the Metropolis.

THE huge White Star liner Oceanic, launched last January, was on Saturday, August 19, thrown open for public inspection. A charge was made for admission, the proceeds being allocated to the Royal Victoria Hospital, the new institution in the inception of which the Right Hon. Mr. Pirrie and Mrs. Pirrie have taken such an active and generous interest. It is estimated that about 10,000 persons tought admission to the vessel, and a very handsome sum will thus be realised for the new hospital.

A CANADIAN Committee of the Imperial South African Association has been formed at Ottawa consisting of the following members of the Dominion Parliament and some leading colonists in sympathy with the objects of the association, namely—Dr. Roddick (chairman), Mr. W. C. Edwards (treasurer), Mr. A McNeill, Mr. R.L Borden, Mr. T.G. Rutherford, Mr. H. Bostock, Mr. E.B. Osler, Mr. B. Russell, Mr. R. Prefontaine, Mr. Ross Robertson, Senator Allen, Senator Drummond, Senator Primrose, with Sir John Bourinot as hon. sec.

A GENTLEMAN who has been in the Land of Cakes "on business intent"—which, translated, means after players—says that in the practices he saw he was struck with the change which appears to have come over Scottish football. The cry for English methods of training and methods of play has, he says, not been made for nothing. He admits that much of what he saw may be to some extent due to the freshness of the men, but thinks there was more systematic dash, more of passing on the run, and more of that quick following up into goal to which we are used on this side of the border, but to which Scotland, except lately in the case of about two teams, has been a stranger.

AT a special meeting of the governing body of the Aligarh College held on Saturday, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Theodore Morison to be Principal of the College in place of the lamented Mr. Theodore Beck. The trustees could not possibly have made a better choice, and very fortunate they are to have a man at hand who is already identified with the College to take up the work of the late Principal and continue it on the same lines. One of the secrets of Mr. Beck's success as an educationalist lay in his notable faculty for enlisting the right kind of men as lieutenants, and Mr. Morison is a conspicuous instance of his judgment. The trustees at the same time determined to authorise Mr. Morison, who is now in England, to select two new Professors and bring them out with him.

ON the occasion of the festival of St. Joachim on Aug. 20, the Pope gave audience for more than an hour. Some 300 persons were presented to his Holiness, as well as sixteen Cardinals and many other prelates. The Pope spoke of St. Joachim, and expressed his happiness at being able to celebrate the feast of that saint for the nineteenth time ; his Holiness also referred to the approaching year of jubilee, and recalled that at the time of the last year of jubilee (1825) he was fifteen years of age, and was received in audience by Leo XII., to whom he read an address, receiving in return a medal. The Pontiff also conversed with Cardinals Aloisi-Masella, Gotti, and Rampolla on the subject of the various religious ceremonies recently celebrated in Rome. At the conclusion of the audience the Pope permitted all those present to pass before him, and addressed to each a kindly word.

THE Marlborough Collegian, R. H. Spooner, made a debut for Lancashire against Middlesex at Lord's which some seasoned "centurions" would like to make themselves, even if they had to clean-slate the past and begin all over again. He did not enrol himself one of the Pretorian Guard, so to say, who began with a hundred—A. C. MacLaren and S. H. Day, for instance. He scored 44 in his first innings and 83 in his second, both the biggest contributions to the Lancashire total. But it was not so much what he scored as how he scored. It was the style that enraptured the onlookers—the style that stamps the cricket—and the ease with which he punished the best bowling of Albert Trott, for Trott sends down his deliveries with a greater variety of pitch, break, and pace than any other bowler breathing. There could not have been a more trying ordeal for a beginner. That Spooner came through it triumphantly shows he is not troubled with nerves, and has that just confidence in himself which in a failure is conceit. Spooner was happy, of course. Next to him one would say the happier man was the Doctor. He had publicly declared that Spooner was the best public school cricketer of the year. His prophecy was realised.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LULL IN THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

There is at present a lull in the Transvaal crisis pending a reply to the despatch sent by the British Cabinet to Pretoria.

Mr. Chamberlain in the meantime has left town and returned to Birmingham.

GENERAL SIR R. BULLER.

It is understood that General Sir Redvers Buller will sail for the Cape on the 16th instant.

ACTIVITY IN BOMBAY.

The preparations in Bombay for the despatch of the Indian troops to South Africa are being vigorously pushed forward. Yesterday there was considerable activity both at the Government Dockyard and the Prince's Dock. The fitting-up of the Secundra, Booldana and Lalpoora for the transport of Field Batteries was commenced and is being rapidly carried out, and it is probable that all three vessels will be ready by Saturday. The Secundra is being fitted up in the Government Dock, the work on the Lalpoora will be carried out while she is lying alongside the jetty wharf at the Prince's Dock, and the Booldana is being fitted up in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s dock at Mazagon where the material is conveyed from the Government Dockyard in barges. The Secundra will probably be ready to leave on Friday, and will convey a Field Battery and one Field Hospital with complete transport. She will proceed to the Prince's Dock on leaving the Government Dock Yard. The Lalpoora will probably convey the 21st Field Battery from Trimulgherry, and the Booldana will transport the 53rd Field Battery from Deesa. The mobilisation of the troops at Deolali is expected to be completed by Friday or Saturday, and they will be trained down to Bombay and embarked on board the Secundra, Lalpoora and Booldana on Sunday or Monday, when the three vessels will sail immediately for Durban. The fleet will maintain an average speed of 10 knots an hour, and Port Durban should therefore be reached in about sixteen days. There is a very treacherous bar at Durban and only comparatively light vessels can get into the harbour. Considerable care will therefore have to be taken in loading the transports. It has been decided however that each transport will carry enough coal to serve for the return voyage, the quantity being about 1,580 for each steamer. At the Prince's Dock the work of preparing the sheds for the Government purposes is well in hand, and yesterday the first consignments of stores, consisting of seven wagons of pressed beef, were run into the jetty shed and unloaded. The construction of the special platform outside the dockyard on the northern side for the detraining of horses and artillery is being rapidly executed. At the District Staff Office, the Indian Marine, and the Commissariat Office considerable activity is visible and the pressure of work upon all the staffs is very great.

MORE VESSELS CHARTERED.

The arrangements for chartering the eighteen vessels in Bombay were completed yesterday by the Dockyard authorities. Fifteen steamers of the British India Fleet have been taken up, namely, Secundra, Lalpoora, Booldana, Ellora, Pundua, Sirsa, Vadala, Palitana, Patiala, Wardha, Nevosa, Nowshera, Lindula, Virawa, and Warora; one of the P. & O. Company, the Sutlej, one of the Asiatic Company, Nairung, and one of the City Line, the City of London. No definite date for the sailing of the transports has yet been fixed. Everything depends upon the fitting up of the vessels, which is being expeditiously carried out by the Dock authorities. It is generally believed, however, that the first transport will be able to leave Bombay for Durban by Saturday next.

The Pundua is a vessel of 2,121 tons nett, and was built in 1888 by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, of Glasgow. She is 350·1 feet in length, 42·2 feet in breadth, and 26·5 feet in depth. The s. s. Palitana is of 1,934 tons nett, 335·3 feet in length, 40·2 in breadth, 18·8 in depth, and was built in 1886 by Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, of Glasgow. The Patiala was built in 1885 by the same firm. Her length is 335·0 feet, breadth 40·2 and depth 18·8 feet. The Sirsa is of 1,675 tons; her length being 310·0 feet, breadth 39·2 feet, and depth 25·0 feet. The Sutlej is a vessel of 2,103 tons, and was built in 1881 by the Barrow Ship Building Company, Limited, at Barrow. She is 390·1 feet in length, 42·2 feet in breadth, and 32·8 feet in depth. The Wardha was built in 1887 by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons, of Glasgow. Her tonnage is 2,563 tons, length 350 feet, breadth 47·2 feet, and depth 20·3 feet. The Warora is a vessel of 2,565 tons, and was built in 1887 by Messrs. A. Stephen and Sons, of Glasgow. Her dimensions are: length 750 feet; breadth 43·2 feet, and depth 20·3 feet.

The Virawa is 2,158 tons nett, and was built in 1890 by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, of Dumbarton. She is of 340 feet in length, 43·1 feet in breadth, and 26 feet in depth. The Nevosa is of 1,945 tons, and was also built by Denny and Brothers; she is 320·0 feet long, with a breadth 42·1 feet, and a depth of 25·2 feet. The Nowshera is of 1,961 tons, and was built in 1883 by the same firm. She is 320·1 feet in length, 42·1 feet in breadth, and 25 feet in depth. The s.s. Lindula, also built by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, in 1888, has a length of 350·4 feet, a breadth of 42·1 feet, and a depth of 25·9 feet. The City of London is of 2,056 tons, and was built by Messrs. C. Connell and Co., of Glasgow, in 1876. She is 381·6 feet in length, 38.6 feet in breadth, and 29 feet in depth. The s.s Nairung, belonging to the Asiatic Co., was built in 1892 by Messrs. Harland and Woolff, the famous Belfast firm. Her tonnage is 2,862 nett, length is 400·7 feet, breadth 45·2 feet, and depth 28.1 feet. She is a fine vessel and has very good accommodation. The Ellora is 1,494 tons nett, and was built in 1879 by Messrs. R. Napier and Sons, of Glasgow. Her length is 285·0 feet, breadth 35·2, and depth 23·9. She had taken in cargo for Calcutta, but, having been chartered by Government, she has now discharged and entered the Wet Basin where she will be fitted up for transport purposes. The s. s. Vadala, which arrived here yesterday, was built in 1890 by Messrs. W. Denny and Brothers, of Dumbarton. Her nett tonnage is 2,164, and her dimensions are:—Length 340·0 feet, breadth 43·1 feet and depth 26·0 feet. She is now discharging her cargo and thereafter the necessary fittings to convert her into a troop transport will be put in with all speed.

BOMBAY DISTRICT ORDERS.

The District Orders issued by Colonel G. M. Stevens, R. A., Commanding Bombay District yesterday contained the following appointments—Staff (8-18):—Under instructions from Bombay Command Head-Quarters, Captain P. Eogland, Royal Fusiliers, having been appointed extra Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, during the time the South African Contingent is being despatched, took over the duties from the 10 September 1899 inclusive.

Field Operations—South Africa (60-10):—Under instructions from the Commissary-General, Bombay Command, Lieut. G. N. Buzzard, R. A., is appointed temporarily Assistant to the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, and should report forthwith to that Officer for instructions.

FIELD HOSPITAL PERSONNEL.

The arrangements made for the personnel of Sections A & B of No. 26 British Field Hospital, under Orders for South Africa, include the following:—

Medical Officers: 2
1 Major M W Kerin, R A M C (in charge).
2 Captain N Marder, R A M C

Medical Warrant Officers: 4
1 1st Class Assistant Surgeon J Chaves
2 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon D W A Gillespie
3 2nd Class do A Rodrigues
4 3rd Class do C A W Turner

Pack Store Sergeants: 2
1 No 1898 Lance-Sergeant W Lolly
2 No 2064 do G Howes

British Nursing Orderlies
1 No 3872 Private A Herment
2 No 4233 do H Green
3 No 3700 do A Hart
4 No 3846 do T Nichols

British details, arriving in Bombay to join Corps, Hospitals, etc., under Orders for the Transvaal, will be attached to the Colaba Depot, and the Natives to the 21st Bombay Infantry, and will be sent to join their respective units on their arrival at the Prince's Dock for embarkation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAPTAIN DREYFUS APPEALS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

Captain Dreyfus has signed the appeal for a revision of his sentence, which will not go to the Court of Cassation but before a Special Committee. (Military Court of Revision.)

The English, Foreign and American papers all express amazement at the verdict.

OPINION ON THE DREYFUS SENTENCE.

"AN OUTRAGE ON CIVILISATION."

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

British and foreign opinion regarding the condemnation of Captain Dreyfus is one of indignation at what is looked upon as an outrage on civilization.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Clyde with mails of the 1st instant left here for Bombay at 10 p.m., yesterday, and the s.s. Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

MORE EUROPEANS ATTACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

Lieutenant Duncan, of the Royal Scots, and Mrs. Thomson, wife of Mr. Thomson, of G. I. P. Railway, have been attacked with plague and removed to the Sassoon Hospital.

Owing to Lieutenant Duncan's illness the cricket match between Lord Sandhurst's Eleven and the Royal Scots has been put off.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

The business of next Friday's Council meeting will probably comprise the passing of the Currency Bill and the Kirk Sessions Bill.

SOLDIER SHOT AT TOCHI.

A Ghazi attacked and killed a man attached to a battery at Dattakhel, Tochi, last Saturday. The murderer was shot.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOWAR.

POONA, SEPT. 11.

Early this morning a fatal accident to a mounted policeman occurred whilst Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, was holding an inspection. It appears that one of the horses reared up and fell over on its rider. The horse bolted dragging the sowar over the stony ground. When he was picked up he was unconscious and was removed to the Sassoon Hospital, where he died.

BOY WHO MET WITH GUN ACCIDENT.

The boy Jones, who met with a gun accident at Lanowli, has been discharged from hospital. His appearance is pitiable, as the front part of his mouth is completely blown away.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

NASIK GYMKHANA CUP.

NASIK, SEPT. 11.

On Sunday night heavy rain fell, but Monday morning was bright though cloudy, and the ground played much sharper than was expected. The first event was a Handicap:—prizes the entrance fees. This was won by Mr. Fry, of Belgaum, with 97, scratch; Mr. Peechey, of Bombay, being second with 99, also scratch; Messrs Nicholson and Plunkett tied for third place with score of 102. The next three players had nett scores of 102 and there were four scores of 103. The Ladies' Competition was also a handicap: first prize two-thirds entrance fees, the second one-third. This event was one of two rounds: the first to be played off in the morning, the second in the afternoon. This was won by Miss Predoux, of Bombay, scratch 97; Mrs. Montgomery, of Nagpur, being second with 106 "less" four, nett 102. No rain fell all day and the afternoon event was played off in splendid weather, though the wind was rather high. This event was for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup, handicap. Twenty competed and three players tied for the cup. Mr. Peechey, of Bombay, scratch 92; Mr. Plunket, of Nasik, 96 minus 4, nett 92; Captain Hicks, of Deolali 100 less 8, nett 92. The Committee decided that the tie should be played off the next morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India arrived here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 10th instant, via Mombassa.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, on the 10th instant, via Lamu Mombassa and Benadir Coast.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 104 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes 100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper 65
Bar Silver 27 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT. SEMI-FINALS.

20TH HUSSARS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

POONA, SEPT. 11.

Owing to the uncertainty of the weather the first match in the semi-finals' tie of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was played off early in the afternoon between the 20th Hussars and the Bombay Gymkhana.

In spite of the heat a fairly good gathering of spectators was present. The following is a detail of the game. The 20th Hussars were composed of:—Lieutenant Percy-Smith (1), Lieutenant Gibbs (2), Lieutenant Goring (3), Lieutenant Lee (back)—The Bombay Gymkhana consisted of:—Lieutenant Back, R.N., (1), Lieutenant Corbett, R.N., (2), Hon'ble Thesiger (3), Lieutenant Stracey (back).—Umpires—Major Kirk and Captain Luard. Timekeepers—Captain Greig and Mr. Gledstanes.

First Chukker—The Hussars managed to get on the ball after the throw-in, but their attempt to get anywhere near goal was foiled, as the ball went out. Being thrown in it was carried on by Lee, but Stracey saved in, time. Thesiger brought it out again. Both sides played vigorously, but, in spite of the able defence of Bombay, the others managed twice to get behind the goal without, however, scoring. The ponies showed a marked degree of training and answered well to the calls made upon them. The Hussars returned to the attack just before "time," and Lee sent in a good left-hander just from in front of goal, and Smith, carrying it on, scored the first sub. to Bombay's nil. Time—5 minutes, 17 secs.

Second Chukker—This was started near the middle of the ground, when the ball, which had gone out, was quickly transferred to the Gymkhana's half. It was sent back but forced in again, Goring scoring a sub. After a little fencing, Lee added the third subsidiary with a splendid long shot. Back after a time came into possession, and, having the way open, carried the ball nicely along until well in the Hussars' portion of the ground. Lee here intervened, and, though the Gymkhana tried to get through, forced it out. Play was then transferred to the Gymkhana territory, when Goring, twice in succession, scored subsidiaries. Score—Hussars 4 subs. to the Gymkhana's nil. Time—5 minutes, 5 secs.

Third Chukker—The Hussars continued to maintain their advantage, and very nearly scored at the start. Bombay after this retaliated to some extent, and put their opponents on the defensive. Percy-Smith stopped a rush and Lee carried the ball some distance, when Thesiger sent the ball back, but Gibbs returned it, and the Hussars swept on to the goal. Smith was ridden-off and Gibbs missed his stroke; but Goring, coming close behind, passed the ball between the flags. With change of goals, the Hussars again forced the ball in, when Percy-Smith scored the second goal. The Gymkhana were once more on the defensive when "time" rang. Score—Hussars 2 goals, 4 subs, to Gymkhana's nil. Time—5 mins. 12 secs.

Fourth Chukker—Thesiger hit out and Back carried the ball along. On resuming, it went well into the Hussars' half, but, owing to defective backing, again ended in Lee sending it back. It went behind the goal line, and, on being hit out once more, was secured by Back, who rushed it out very prettily. Unfortunately, when just within a few yards of goal, he missed; and, there being no one to fill up the gap, Gibbs, coming along with his companions, swept it out of danger, and soon transferred it to the opposite side of the field. There getting a chance he sent a good long shot, which went past the post, scoring a sub. The Hussars were not long in again pressing to attack, but Corbett ran the ball out of danger, when the gong sounded as the Hussars were in their opponents' territory. Score—Hussars 2 goals, 5 subs. to Bombay's nil. Time—6 mins 6 secs.

Fifth Chukker—Thesiger made an effort shortly after the chukker started to carry the play into the other side, but the shot went out at the side. Gibbs then, twice in succession, had the way to the goal open to him, but each time hit wide of the mark. He, however, little later, found a chance and redeemed his mistakes by getting a goal. Stracey, just before the close, was within an ace of scoring, but failed. Score—20th Hussars, 3 goals, 5 subs. to Bombay's nil. Time—3 min. 20 secs.

R A "A" TEAM vs. 1ST BO LANCERS.

The second match was between the R A "A" Team and 1st Bombay Lancers. The former comprised:—Lieut Montressor (1), Lieut Bond (2), Lieut Byron (3), Lieut Newman (back); the latter consisted of:—Captain Pollard (1), Lieut Lang (2), Lieut Ellwood (3), Ressaidar Tillok Singh (back). Umpires—Major Kirk and Captain Luard. Time-keepers—Messrs Mair and Gledstanes.

First Chukker—The Gunners started the game. Bond went a short distance and Byron, coming up, carried the ball well on. In the struggle that ensued close to the goal Ellwood tried to save, but Bond, coming in, got a hit but just failed to score. Restarting Pollard took the ball out a short way. Newman sent it back, but Lang coming up hit it out again. Ellwood carried the ball into the Gunners' half, but it was not long before it was brought back and Bond hit the first goal amidst applause. On the game starting again Bond made another but it went wide. Tillok Singh now hit out, but the ball was soon brought back. After a short skirmish Newman scored a sub with a neat back-hander. Score—Gunners 1 goal, 1 sub to the Lancers' nil. Time—5 minutes 7 seconds.

Second Chukker—Tillok Singh managed to get the ball some distance out, but on it coming to Newman it was returned. The Gunners then worked in and Montressor carried it on but missed. Just at the critical moment Lang hit it out and Pollard tried some strokes, which were not effective, and Byron, coming up, hit a goal. With change of sides Byron repeated the manœuvre and added another goal with a fine back-hander. The Lancers tried hard to reverse matters and Lang, assisted by Ellwood, rushed the ball well in but the Artillery were not to be denied, and scored twice in succession, Bond and Newman being responsible for the goals. Another attack by the Gunners was foiled by Ellwood, who rode the ball well off. Pollard carried it on but it was brought back not long after. Byron centering to field, Bond had the way open and scored an easy goal. Score—Gunners 6 goals 1 sub to the Lancers' nil. Time—5 minutes, 50 seconds.

Third Chukker—The Lancers had done nothing up to now, and began this chukker by making an attack on the opponents' goal. Ellwood carried the ball along very well, but the stroke went wide. On restarting the gunners forced the play out of their half and put the Lancers' posts in jeopardy. Some close play was now witnessed and the Lancers made an able defence. The Gunners found their goal endangered, but Newman however saved his charge in spite of some vigorous skirmishing and the game ended in the Lancers' half, Bond failing to score. Score—Gunners 6 goals 1 sub. to Lancers' nil. Time—6 minutes, 56 seconds.

Fourth Chukker—Elwood and Pollard made an effort to get through soon after the start. The able defence, however, kept them off. After some strokes the ball was swept along by Montressor who scored a goal. The Gunners pressed again, and Bond hit a subsidiary, to which a goal was added. The hitting of the Lancers was rather erratic and they lost an important chance. The Gunners were on the point of scoring again, but Pollard saved and the bell sounded. Score—Gunners 8 goals, 2 subs, to the Lancers' nil. Time—5 minutes 42 seconds.

Fifth Chukker—This was a very short one, of 1 minute 25 seconds, and nothing was added. The Gunners won by 8 goals, 2 subs to the Lancers' nil.

The finals between R A "A" team and the 20th Hussars will be played on Wednesday next.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There were 93 cases and 73 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 88. In Sukerwar 9 cases, 11 deaths; in Budhwar 7 cases, 4 deaths; in Sudasco, 2 cases, 8 deaths; in Narayen 9 cases; in Raste 8 cases; Kasba 14 cases, 11 deaths; in the Cantonment 9 cases, 7 deaths; in the suburban area 7 cases, 3 deaths; and in the district 5 cases 10 deaths, of which 6 deaths occurred in Kurup village in the Bhor State.

CURTAILMENT OF FINL REVIEW, ARMY DEPTS. OF SUPPLY.

PERMANENT BRIDGE AT CHAKDARA.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

"STAFF PAY" OF R. E. OFFICERS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Proposals to be submitted within a month have been called for by the Government of India for a material reduction in the length of the Financial Review of the various Army Departments of Supply.

The temporary wire-bridge over the Swat River at Chakdara, which was built at the time of the first Chitral Campaign, is now to be converted into a permanent structure and experiments have been sanctioned to ascertain the nature of the substratum on which the piers are to be built.

The Government of India have ruled that no officer may claim to have been "mentioned in despatches" unless the despatch has either been published or permission has been granted for quoting it.

It has now been authoritatively ruled that the maximum limit of an official's salary on which exchange compensation allowance may be drawn is a monthly one. If, therefore, during any month of a quarter an officer's salary exceeds the maximum limit, his exchange compensation allowance for that month will be restricted to the maximum, although the total for the quarter may be less than three times this amount.

The term "staff pay" in connection with acting appointments and leave allowances of R. E. officers, employed on Military Works duties under the new organisation, is now ruled to mean aggregate of Engineer pay and Command or Charge.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The first sitting of the Railway Managers' Conference was held here to-day; twenty-three representatives of the various lines being present. The results will probably be made known later.

POSITION OF CENTRAL PROVINCES WORSE THAN EXPECTED.

PROBABILITY OF SOME RAIN THERE AND IN NORTH BOMBAY.

Recent reports from the Central Provinces show the position of crops worse there than has hitherto been supposed. To-day's telegrams, however, report that a shallow storm has crossed the coast from the Bay of Bengal between Gopalpur and Vizagapatam, and is likely to give rain within the next 36 hours in the Central Provinces. It may also penetrate into the N.-W. Provinces and even induce a rain-bearing in-draught from the Arabian Sea over the worst area of Northern Bombay. It is too early, however, yet for the meteorological authorities here to prognosticate regarding it with certainty. Meanwhile general rain has been falling over the southern portion of the Peninsula and lighter showers over Bengal and Burma, while a thunderstorm has given two inches of local rain at Mount Abu. So good has been the recent rain in Southern India that Madras, Malabar, and Mysore, in the week ending last Saturday, had an average of two inches more than normal.

PLAGUE RETURNS FOR INDIA.

The plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show little change, the most noticeable feature being a slight fall in mortality in the Bombay Presidency owing to the deaths in Poona City having dropped from 1,086 to 865. Bombay Presidency, nevertheless, had 4,176 deaths, of which Bombay City contributed 89 and Karachi two. The whole of the rest of India had only 181 deaths.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It was explained in Council, when leave was asked to postpone this Bill, that it was desirable to await the terms of the Proclamation which is being drafted in London with the view of constituting an Indian Mint a branch of the Royal Mint for the purpose of coining gold, before proceeding with legislation in this country. The Government of India had been led to expect the Proclamation some time since; but are now advised that there may be further delay in its issue owing to technical and legal questions.

But it is considered advisable, in view of the announcement of policy made by the Government, to proceed now with so much of the proposed legislation as is necessary to make the sovereign full legal tender in India at a fixed rate. By this legislation the Government of India will be giving effect to the policy initiated by it in 1893, when the Indian Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver, with the object of establishing a gold standard. The amendment is framed to carry out the most important of the recommendations of the Currency Committee which has recently reported. These recommendations have been accepted generally by Her Majesty's Government and by the Secretary of State in Council. They are entirely concurred in by the Government of India, and may be summarized as follows:—

The Indian Mints should continue to be closed against the unrestricted coinage of silver and they should be opened to the receipt of gold; the gold coin current and legal tender in the United Kingdom should also be declared legal tender in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to a sovereign that is at the rate of 1s. 4d. the rupee, and such gold coins should be coined in the Indian Mints. The Bill contains the modifications in the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 and the Paper Currency Act of 1882 which are necessary to give the recommendations as regards making gold coins legal tender, at the rate of fifteen rupees to a sovereign, the force of law.

MR. PARANJPE AND THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, who presided at the meeting held in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, to vote a congratulatory address to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, has received the following letter from him:—

St. John's College, Cambridge, 25th August, 1899.

Dear Sir,—Please accept my most hearty thanks for the congratulations which the past and present students of the various Colleges in the University of Bombay have done me the high honour in sending to me through you. It would flatter any person to be thus congratulated by all the great men that his University has produced; and I only wish that I had done something really great to deserve it.

But whatever the merit of the success which I have obtained may be, I can say this for certain, that had not the University of Bombay done me the high honour of electing me the Government of India scholar three years ago, and had not the Indian Government endowed these scholarships, there would have been no Indian Senior Wrangler at least this year. I cannot adequately express my obligation both to the University of Bombay and the Government of India as, without the scholarship, I should have had no opportunity of prosecuting my mathematical studies at Cambridge.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	11
Total	5	10	99
Total plague deaths to date	47,592	41,670	
Plague data, last year, 1898.	26	24	112

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Autumn marches steadily upon us. Week by week the sunlight lies more crisply on the Mall, the notes of the Sikh bugler in the lines half-way down to Annandale strike clearer through the morning air, the talk is more and more of cold weather plans. Fewer people than usual seem to be going home for the winter. A few men, on more or less permanent duty in Simla, including the Hon. Home Member, and among the ladies Lady Mackworth Young and Mrs. Lawrence, will spend the winter in England, but there is no plague to deter us from Calcutta this year, neither has there been any disastrous earth-quake to put up the prices of board and lodging to the exorbitant rates of two seasons ago. Hence I imagine the winter capital will see more of the Simla contingent than usual this year. Not that the social world of Calcutta will be much the gayer or the gainer on this account. It seems heresy to say so, but, with the exceptions of a few officials whose position compels them to entertain—and the number who are convinced of this seems to shrink year by year,—the sojourner from Simla contributes little to the festivities of the season as it runs its course round about the Ochterlony Monument. A bachelor or grass-widower hides in club or boarding house, makes few calls, grumbles at the fogs and the food and the ticca-gharry fares, spends his days over arrears of work and his evenings in whist or his own society, and ignores "the whirl" as far as he decently can on the plea that he gets "enough of that sort of thing" in Simla. Married pairs do little better. To them the "move" is a source of great expense and extreme discomfort. Few can afford the luxury of a house or even a flat to themselves, the majority must face the alternative of boarding or chumming. They are as wretched in their cramped and unaccustomed quarters as strange cats, they feel anything but sociable and are quite without the means of returning hospitality. Thus many of these, too, prefer to keep "out of it," to wear out last season's dresses and generally economise in so far as the word is compatible with a Calcutta cold weather, in view of the next. After all, they very naturally argue they are at home in Simla and only waifs in Calcutta. In Simla, with their own dinner-services, Calcutta folk will find them hearty enough—let them then for four months of the year hide their diminished heads beside the Hooghly and no questions asked. If it is true, as one hears, that H. E. the Viceroy has somewhat emphatic ideas as to the social duties of prominent officials—does not approve, for instance, of Hon. Members living at their clubs—we may see some change in the tendency of the said official to literally hibernate from November to March, but I do not mention the rumour with a view to evoking credence for it. No Viceroy escapes the gossip-monger altogether His or her little fictions fasten upon the Vice-regal figure and grow with parasitic rapidity and multiplication. But H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston seems to have been a special victim. His marked personality, his public history—he has been a mark for comment ever since his undergraduate days—and his transatlantic marriage combine to give the constructors of what I heard described the other evening as a "theory of fact" a unique and delightful opportunity. The theory of fact is seldom of course wholly theoretic: it has usually a basis, if not more, but we have already learnt in Simla to accept and pass it on—who can resist that!—with reservations.

Since my last letter was written the charming little dance given by Mr. Mant and Mr. Tollinton, two young Punjab civilians, has taken place at the Chalet and been voted a great success. The ball of the "R. A's and R. E's" with General and Mrs. Tyler and General and Mrs. Turner, as officiating hosts, has also come and gone, notable for the taste of its decorations and the sumptuousness of its refreshments. Lady Young's Musical on 5th was well attended and much appreciated. The principal event of the week, however, has been the production of "Captain Swift" at the Gaiety Theatre, by the group of clever amateurs to whom it was entrusted. It is constantly said that the amateur acting of Simla is the best to be found anywhere. This was one of the pieces that do occasionally justify the assertion. I will spare you the narrative of the play. That is usually thin enough in the play itself, such productions consist necessarily in the mere bones of incident, but in the recounting it grows a hundred times thinner. Mr. Chambers' play, however, has to begin with the great and unusual merit of being a literary production. The lines hold their intrinsic interest; one hangs upon the words. The situations are admirable, follow one another swiftly, every character holds the sympathy of the audience from the beginning—certainly no interpreters could ask more of their author than Mr. Chambers gives to those who personate his reckless bushranger and the very attractive English gentlefolk among whose domestic arrangements he adventures. The cast in this case was well chosen—Captain Holland, Mrs. Tyler, "R. Liscombe," Mrs. Bingley, Captain Macready, and Mr. Hailey, who took the principal parts, being all tried and approved wearers of the buskin as the Simla tailor and dressmaker translate it. Mrs. Tyler sounded the full depths of her tragedy of motherhood, Captain Holland carried off his anomalous situations with wonderful spirit and fine restraint of sentiment, Captain Macready did the decent friend with the slight stiffness that might well pertain to years of exile in the bush, and Mr. Hailey made the very most of the ingenuous and hot-tempered boy-lover. It was more and rarer than a pleasant evening—it was an interesting one.

Of current official matters the biggest is the currency legislation, which is to be at last introduced next Friday. Details of the measure will have reached you by telegram before these lines can appear. The important announcement made by Lord Curzon and Mr. Dawkins on the subject of the Presidency Banks, last Friday, would seem to show that Mr. Hambro's syndicate may expect a friendly reception from the Government of India. Particulars have already appeared in your columns of the form the scheme for amalgamation is likely to take. The arrangements, however, involving as they do extensive negotiations with the existing Presidency Banks, which must be well forward before definite proposals can even be formulated for the acceptance of Government, are not likely to take absolute shape just yet.

Regarding the Foreign Press Messages Bill, the consideration of which is to be postponed to the Calcutta season, it appears that the measure has evoked such an unexpected amount of opposition that it has been decided not to pass it until further opportunity has been given for discussing it. As at present drafted the only news at all seriously affected by it will be the occasional special telegrams got out from home by various Anglo-Indian newspapers. It also applies to Reuter's service. As this service is already subscribed to by every paper of any importance in India, however, the proposed law can only affect it to a trifling extent. It will be seen then that, so far as any immediate effect is likely to be concerned, the measure is unimportant. It is nevertheless the edge of the wedge. For, once the principle it introduces has passed into law, the protection of inland telegraphic messages must follow sooner or later. This is because it is obviously unreasonable, for example, to place news telegrams from Ceylon upon a different footing from similar news wired from Burma or the Malakand—a thing which the present measure does, since it affords protection to the one and denies it to the others. It is upon this larger issue that the question of the utility or otherwise of the change will have to be discussed, and signs are not wanting that the debate will be a lively one.

Reliable information which has reached Simla shows that the first reports of the catastrophe in Kulu were greatly exaggerated. It seems that the storm which did the damage was an extraordinarily local one, thirty miles from where it was worst hardly any rain falling, while so near to the centre of the disturbance as Sultanpur the streams only rose a few inches. The locality which was swept was the Dulchi Pass where the natives declare the lightning ran along the ground, and from one side of this gorge to the other. The phenomenon must have been a very remarkable one, the consensus of evidence being too great to admit of much doubt as to the facts. Any way, the road over the pass has slipped to such an extent as to be impassable at present, so extensive, indeed, is the damage that it is extremely doubtful whether it will be possible to repair it before the snow blocks the other means of approach to the valley. In this case the inhabitants will be in danger of being shut off from the outside world for some months—no very terrible matter as the valley is quite self-supporting. Regarding the mortality caused by the storm, official inquiry shows that twenty-three people in all perished, twenty of these being in Mundi and the rest in Kulu.

THE NECESSITY OF INOCULATION.

SIR,—Your courtesy in giving room to my first letter on inoculation has encouraged me to write another on the same subject, and I trust it will meet with the same kindness. In this letter I propose to deal with some of the objections commonly raised against inoculation, and to state the testimony in favour of inoculation of certain well-known gentlemen in Bombay, whose veracity and accuracy of observation are beyond reproach.

Like most new ideas, inoculation has its opponents. The opposition is not to be regretted, as it serves to sift the truth, and, if inoculation has the merit its advocates claim for it, it will come out of the ordeal all the brighter. The objectors are persons of various grades of intellect and social position. First, there is the man who, without looking into the merit's of the measure, fights shy of it simply because it is an innovation. The second type of objector would leave things alone. He would rather bear the ills he knows than fly to others he knows not of. The third class is more actively hostile. They are educated enough to understand the merits, but are more dominated by prejudice. The fourth, and the more actively harmful type, is the scientist who, not yet convinced of its merits, starts ingenious theories, and scares away the less educated by imaginary horrors. Of these the first two are amenable to the influence of argument and example. The last two, though less numerous, are more harmful in consequence of the glamour of their name. I would ask these latter gentlemen to lay aside pre-conceived prejudice, and to form their judgments on ascertained facts. This is a question of evidence, and the evidence is all on one side and none on the other. If the facts, as ascertained, are disputed, there is no common basis for argument. If they are accepted as true, they point, to my mind, to only one conclusion. The experience we have had shows that, where inoculation has been tried, the results have been on the whole beneficial. On the other hand, where it has not been had recourse to, the results have been disastrous. Thus, by the rules of agreement and difference, the usefulness of inoculation has been fully verified. To reject inoculation in the face of such results is, to my mind, deliberate blindness and perversity. If the question were merely one of argument and opinion, such blindness would have been a matter of no consequence. But involving, as it does, an issue of life and death, the responsibility of deliberate blindness is very great. The vernacular press has, in some quarters, taken an adverse view of this question, I would appeal to it to look closely into the merits of inoculation, to endeavour to form a correct judgment, and to help in guiding the people to a course of safety.

The objections most commonly urged are—(1) that inoculation means courting a new disease, (2) that it is itself a centre of infection, (3) that there are other remedies equally useful, and (4) that it offends the Hindu religion. All these objections are, permit me to say, founded on error. It is true that inoculation introduces a foreign substance into a healthy body, and that it brings on an illness; but the illness is trifling and temporary, whereas the good it does in conferring immunity is immeasurably greater. The introduction of a foreign substance, which, on *a priori* grounds, seems objectionable, has been found to produce no baneful results. The fear of after-effects is also unduly exaggerated. There have been possibly some stray cases in which the inoculated have had to suffer from illness for much longer time than in others. But they are probably the result of individual peculiarity of constitution. But, assuming there has been all the illness and inconvenience that is talked of, it sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the immense good inoculation has done in saving life. In any case it is a choice of evils. Inoculation is by no means a matter of pleasure, but, in view of the greater evil of the plague, the lesser evil of inoculation has to be borne as a refuge from death. The experience of the past three years is an assurance that there is greater safety from the plague with inoculation than with any other remedy. It is as the best available remedy that inoculation is to be adopted, and if it brings with it some little trouble it has to be put up with for the sake of the good it does. In point of fact, however, the injury it is supposed to do is, as I have said, much overstated. I know numbers of people who have been not in the least the worse for the inoculation they have had. It causes fever and slight pain in the arm for a day or two, but generally does not disable the patient for active work, even when the fever and pain are on. In any case the fever and pain disappear within a few days, and then the patient is as healthy as ever. The fever and pain are sometimes stronger on the second inoculation, but not more lasting. Within less than a week there is not the slightest vestige of the operation, except the consciousness of immunity and the reserve of strength and courage arising therefrom. With regard to the objection that an inoculated person becomes himself a source of infection and plague, it is difficult to speak with becoming respect. The theory is opposed to all facts and experience. I have had countless families under my observation in which the greater number of members were inoculated, and a few were left uninoculated. Yet the association of the two sets of members has not resulted in the slightest injury to the latter. If the argument proves anything it rather favours the extension of inoculation on a wider scale than any restriction of it. It is conceded here that inoculation does confer immunity on the person inoculated, but it is said further that such a person himself becomes a source of danger to others not inoculated. The answer to this obviously is: inoculate the latter too, and give them protection like their other brethren. If, however, the theory were true, one would expect that in areas where inoculation is tried on a large scale the rate of mortality should rise in

mitigating its effects if it did come. As to certainty of relief, inoculation possesses it in a greater measure than other remedies.

The religious objection is not very obtrusively expressed. It is found to lurk in some minds, and does its work insidiously. A true knowledge of the preparation of the prophylactic fluid will, however, dissipate the objection. In a Marathi pamphlet, recently published, the writer described the preparation as a lymph obtained by injecting plague bacilli in the bodies of horses. When such incorrect statements are thrown broadcast in popular literature, it is not surprising that the people should regard the fluid with a lurking suspicion. It is not sufficiently known that the plague bacillus itself is a vegetable substance, and that the fluid prepared for injection is not taken from animals as in the case of vaccine lymph. The only circumstance which lends a possible colour to the religious objection is the fact that the fluid prepared for the cultivation of the plague germs contains in its initiatory stage minute fragments of mutton. But in its later stages, what with the growth of vegetation and the application of heat, the animal matter is completely destroyed. When the fluid is ready for injection it is in a purified and sterilized form containing nothing but water and fragments of dead germs and their toxnic excreta. The process of heating and the growth of the vegetable matter leave no trace of the original animal matter behind. To obviate even the suspicion arising from this original point wheat-flour is now used in place of the mutton fragments. This ought to meet the scruples of the most rigidly orthodox person. It is satisfactory to know that a more sensible view is already beginning to prevail. When a staunch Jain like Shet Veerchand Deepchand openly declares his approval of inoculation, the religious objection may be said to be put at rest. The length of this letter forbids me from continuing the subject further. In my next letter I propose to deal with the proofs which, I have said at the outset, I have been able to collect from the experiences of a few friends. Yours, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

THE FAR EAST.

RIOTS AT AMOY.

BRIGANDAGE IN FORMOSA.

HONGKONG, Aug. 25.

Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Chinese Government, yielding to the pressure of M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, has expressed its willingness to grant the French a concession at Nanking under the provisions of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, provided that France can obtain an agreement with Great Britain. This would seem to indicate that Britain's sphere of influence was recognised by the Chinese Government. The Italian claims are now set forth in detail. The Italian Government claims for its capitalists the right to construct railways from Hangchow to Ningpo, from Peking to Shansi, and from Canton to the western borders of the Provinces of Kwangsi, all as continuations of the projected British railway systems. Italy also claims the right to establish Italian schools throughout China.

A correspondent, writing from Tainanfoo, Formosa, makes the extraordinary statement that at the present moment a large portion of the island is governed not by the Japanese at all but by robber chieftains. At the end of last year the whole of the island was in a state of anarchy, but since then things have undoubtedly quietened down considerably, and in Formosa there are now a few men who hold that this peace has been obtained by almost unheard of methods by the method in fact of giving presents of territory and money to banditti chiefs. It may be called giving presents, in reality it was yielding to the demands of the head robbers

It is stated in the *Universal Gazette* that there has been a hitch in the negotiations between China and Japan with reference to the demands of the latter for a Japanese settlement in Newchwang. The hitch has arisen from the Japanese demand for a certain tract of marsh land which has hitherto afforded a livelihood to many thousands of rush-gatherers living in the vicinity of the port, and by whom the news of the demand was very badly received.

The British barque Kitty, owned by Messrs, Hopkins, Dunn and Co., of Shanghai, and bound from Newchwang to Amoy, with beancake, foundered in the early morning of August 7, during a typhoon, some thirty miles northeast of Amoy. After terrible suffering, Captain James Maher, his wife and two children, a European mate and ten of the Chinese crew were drowned. None of the Chinese crew were saved.—*China Mail*.

JAPANESE OFFICIALS REPULSED BY RIOTERS.

The Japanese Consul, accompanied by his Secretary, went to Tiger Hill on August 23, to raise the Japanese flag. They were met by a large crowd of Chinese, who commenced to throw stones and made such a hostile display that the Japanese officials had to make a hasty retreat.

In the month of April, it became known that the Japanese Consul was pressing the Chinese authorities for a decision of a selection of a site for the proposed Japanese Settlement at Amoy. The Japanese have behaved with a high hand. They fixed upon what is known as the Tiger Head Hill, as their Concession or Settlement. Besides containing a large number of Chinese dwellings, the Tiger Hill embraces the local cemetery. For generations, the Chinese have buried their dead there. It is estimated that if this site is taken over by the Japanese at least 130,000 coffins will have to be removed and 800 Chinese houses destroyed. The Japanese insist that the Chinese shall bear all the expense of this 'reform.' In addition to the negotiations between the Chinese Taotai and the Japanese Consul, the question has been discussed at Peking, and evidently the Japanese have been successful in their demands for this site. For the telegram of our correspondent indicates that the Japanese officials have been assaulted by the Chinese mob whilst attempting to take formal possession of Tiger Hill. It is easy to understand why the Chinese should object to their cemetery passing into the hands of a foreign Power; but it is less easy to understand why Japan, in obtaining a Settlement at Amoy, should adopt the very course likely to incense the Chinese. We have already said that if this action of the Japanese should precipitate trouble, they will get very little sympathy from the foreigners in Amoy or the Foreign Powers.—*China Mail*, August 25.

HONGKONG BANKING COMPANY.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on Saturday last. An interesting review of the business done by the Bank was given by the Chairman, who pointed out that brilliant as were the results of the half-years, working he thought it would be an impossibility to continue them upon the same scale in the future' They could congratulate themselves, that while the opportunity for making extraordinary profits lasted they took full advantage of it, and placed the Bank in a position of immense strength and security.—*China Mail*., Aug. 25.

A DANGEROUS VOYAGE.

The British barque Simla arrived to-day from Cebu, having experienced very heavy weather. She left Cebu on July 22, and encountered a typhoon in Lot. 16 N. 127 E. At 4-30 a.m., on Friday, August 4, the ballast shifted, throwing the ship on her beam ends. The masts were cut away and the ship was righted somewhat. To get from one end of the ship to the other it was necessary to walk on the side of the ship. On August 5 the typhoon moderated, and the crew worked incessantly for a week at trimming the ballast. On August 16, the remaining yards and masts were secured, and all possible sail made, and the Captain set a course from the Bashee Channel for Hongkong. Light to moderate south to east winds were subsequently met with.—*China Mail*, Aug. 25.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Roche succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 3rd Hussars, *vice* Captain Kennedy, whose tenure expires shortly.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

STREET NUISANCES.

Professor O. V. Muller, in accordance with notice of motion, proposed that the Commissioner be requested to enforce more rigidly sections 372 and 373, *re* the deposit of rubbish on public streets. He said that by moving the proposition his object was not only to call the attention of the Commissioner to the sections, as he must be well aware of them, but he did so with the view of impressing upon the public the necessity of cleaning the city. Having read clauses (*f*) of section 372, and section 373, Professor Muller observed that it was very easy under the Act to check the dirty habit of depositing rubbish on streets, as the Act presumed the owner or the occupier of a house guilty of such offences until it was proved to the contrary. As a general rule, no one would deny that this was a practice indulged in in Bombay to a very large extent and it was well-nigh impossible to keep streets clean. He looked upon this abomination as a remnant of barbarism, In London the police had power to deal with such offenders. He then referred to occasions when the members of the Corporation were exposed to the danger of being drenched with dirty water thrown from windows of houses while on their visit to the different localities of the city. He added that not only people of the lower class, but educated and well-to-do people, were equally guilty in the matter, inasmuch as they failed to instruct their servants to refrain from such practices. If there were one or two prosecutions in the fort he had no doubt that an improvement would be effected.

Dr. De Monte seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Dhondy.

Mr. Manmohan Ramji did not agree with Professor Muller in saying that he wished to have one of the dirtiest cities converted into a clean city. They must respect the habits of the people something out (Oh !)

Professor Muller : Improve them.

Mr. Manmohan Ramji said that Bombay was cleaner than other Oriental cities.

Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail recommended the addition of a few more carts and scavengers,

Messrs. Shroff and Kalabhoy Lalubhoy continued the discussion,

The motion was adopted,

A PLAGUE OFFICER'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved, in accordance with a recommendation of the Commissioner, that Dr. Louis Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, be given leave for twelve months, with full pay for four months and half pay for eight months, in consideration of his had work during the past epidemic of plague.

Mr. G. Lund in seconding the motion testified to Dr. Godinho's hard work during the epidemic at Mazagon.

Dr. Viegas did not consider that a case had been made out in support of the motion. He complained that the medical certificate was not a certificate by the Municipal Medical Examiner, Were they to accept the certificate of anyone, when they had an officer specially paid to give cerficates for their sick employes ? What were deputy health officers appointed for if not to help the city in time of plague and sickness ("Shame"). From the 1st June last to the time of his application Dr. Godinho had practically given one year's service, and for that he applied for one year's privilege leave. Could anything be more absurd and preposterous ? (Laughter) According to the medical certificate the applicant was suffering from insomnia and fever. Well, insomnia was a thing that most of them suffered from. (Laughter). He urged the Corporation to reject the application in order to discourage the legions of similar applicants which, he was sure, were awaiting the issue of this case to come forward.

Mr. S. Khote in supporting the motion asked if Dr. Viegas would not charge a double fee when called at night ? A man who did double work deserved double pay.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad thought the proposal inadmissible. Dr. Godinho, he said, was specially appointed on plague duty at a special salary, and therefore he was disqualified under the rules from receiving any special concession.

Mr. Wadia thought that, if Dr. Godinho went to England for a year, he would return a full blown M. D. of Edinburgh University. Why could he not go for a month to some health station ?

Mr. Dhondy informed the Corporation that on the previous day he saw Dr. Godinho, hale and hearty, jumping out of a victoria (Laughter)

The President, replying to Mr. Wadia, ruled that Dr. Godinho was Deputy Health Officer, and could not be said to have been appointed as special plague officer.

Mr. Wacha remarked that, when the rules were considered by the Corporation the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta apprehended that they might work prejudicially to the interests of the Municipality, but the rules were passed, leaving it to the Corporation to decide individual cases on their merits. The best plan was to see whether there were merits in the present case to warrant them in granting the application. For his part he considered that no case had been made out for granting to Dr. Godinho the leave asked for.

The Commissioner assured the Corporation that he had personally very considerable knowledge of Dr. Godinho's work in the Mazagon district. He was only drawing the pay of the deputy health officer, and, in addition to carrying out the duties of that office, he had been working along with the district plague officer and had during that time drawn no special allowance for plague work. Regarding the medical certificate, a report was received from the chief accountant that there was no objection to Col. Waters' certificate who was Dr. Godinho's medical officer. The leave for 12 months had already been granted under the Civil Service Regulations and the question was whether he was to have any extra pay

Mr. Cowasji Hormusjee warmly protested against Dr. Viegas having the impertinence to call in question the certificate of a gentleman like Col. Waters.

Mr. Wadia rose to order, protesting against this language.

Mr. Cowasji Hormusjee (warmly) : It is justifiable.

The President said it was to be regretted that members of the Corporation should forget the responsibility they owed to the City, and indulge in personal remarks of the character that had been unfortunately too common at that board. (Hear, Hear !) He hoped he would not have the painful duty to revert to this subject again.

On a division being taken the proposition was rejected.

THE PLAGUE AT MANDVIE.

The Commissioner submitted reports from the Acting Health Officer as to the number of houses infected by plague in B Ward along with remarks as to why various outbreaks of plague have commenced in Mandvi, and as to measures for the possible prevention of another epidemic in that locality. There was also a report on the same subject from the Divisional Health Officer.

Dr. Katrak said the Health Officers had come to certain conclusions that might or might not be right, but it was for the Corporation to see if anything could be done with Mandvie, which was not only a menace to the inhabitants of the locality itself, but to the whole City. The suggestions placed before them by their responsible officers should be carefully considered. In regard to the measures suggested he was surprised that the Health Officer regarded wholesale evacuation of that locality as impracticable. In the opinion of the speaker it was only a question of time for it to become feasible. All that was required was for the Corporation to give every facility for the people to camp out. He moved :—"That the Commissioner be requested to report how practical effect can be given to the following suggestions made by Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division :—(1) To remove all grain stored in dwelling houses; (2) to absolutely prohibit grain or any similar article of food, that might attract rats, from being stored in dwelling houses. That a copy of the Commissioner's letter, with accompaniments, be forwarded to the City Improvement Trust, and their particular attention invited to Dr. Cayley's suggestion No. 3, *viz*, the removal of the buildings in Mandvie which interfere with the ventilation of the other buildings. That the suggestions made by Mr. Leask for dea h registration, rat extermination, inoculation, etc., be commended, to the attention of the Commissioner as the chief plague authority of Bombay City. That the Corporation are of opinion that, in view of the possibe, or even probable, fourth recrudescence of plague in Mandvie, during the cold season, evacuation on a large scale of the residents of that district is desirable, and trust the Plague Authorities will give every encouragement and facility to induce people of this district to camp out."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the proposition.

Dr Dinshaw B. Master remarked that the suggestions made by their officers, though good in themselves, were not practicable. He suggested that wherever open spaces were available large sheds might be erected and people be encouraged to sleep therein at night.

Professor Mulier said that by passing the proposition the Corporation did not in any way commit themselves to any par icular course. If they wanted to avoid a fourth epidemic this year they should adopt drastic measures in time, otherwise the whole trade of Bombay would be ruined. It would be a great misfortune indeed if Bombay were to be visited with an epidemic such as was at present raging in Poona. The removal of grain godowns from under dwelling houses was an urgent necessity, and, though it might cost them large expenditure, in the long run it would be very cheap.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed was opposed to anything being done in haste. The suggestions of Mr. Leask and Dr. Cayley were no doubt very useful and important, but they must remember that the Commissioner had not said a word about them. He thought it would be better to send the reports to the Commissioner for his opinion previous to their coming to any decision on them. He then dwelt upon the necessity of adopting measures calculated to reduce overcrowding in Mandvie. He also drew the attention of the Corporation to the subject of properly connecting these houses with the main drain.

Mr. Chothia objected to the forwarding of these reports to the City Improvement Trust, as the Corporation had not accepted the suggestions made therein.

Mr. Setalvad agreed with the views of the last speaker and moved an amendment for the deletion of the second paragraph from the proposition.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lalubhoy seconded this amendment.

Mr. Khote moved another amendment referring the reports to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail seconded this,

Mr. Shroff suggested that the difficulty about removing the grain godowns from the dwelling houses might be met by asking the two Railway Companies to allow grain merchants to store their grain free of charge in the large railway sheds at Wari Bunder, and Carnac Bunder, which lay vacant for the most part of the year. He thought the Commissioner might well approach the Agents of the Companies and ask the concession as a special favour.

Mr. Wacha contended that statistics showed that Mandvie was the ward in which the number of deaths on the ground floor was the lowest, although it was alleged that the grain godowns were responsible for the epidemic. He considered that more information was required and moved, as an amendment, that the Commissioner be requested to furnish information as to the number of grain godowns and the number of plague deaths from September 1896 to date on all floors of premises where grain is stored.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinathji seconded the amendment, and, after further discussion, Mr. Cuffe at 5-15 p.m. moved the adjournment of the Council. The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

THE RETURN OF THE WELLMAN EXPEDITION.

The steamship Capella reached Tromsoe on Aug. 17 with Mr. Walter Wellman and the survivors of his Polar expedition, who had successfully completed the exploration of Franz Josef Land, discovering important new lands and many islands. The party bring with them the story of an extraordinary Arctic tragedy. In the autumn of 1898 an outpost called Fort M'Kinley was established in latitude 81, and a house was built of rocks and roofed over with walrus hides. During the voyage of the *Fram* two Norwegians, named Paul Bjoervig and Bernt Bentzen, remained there. The main party wintered in a canvas-covered hut named Harmworth house, at Cape Tegetoff, in atitude 80.

In the middle of February, before the rise of the sun, and in the depth of winter, Mr. Wellman, with three Norwegians and forty-five dogs, started north, this being the earliest sledge journey on record in such a high latitude. On reaching Fort M'Kinley they found the two men who had been with Nansen, Bentzen had died, and Bjoervig, in accordance with a promise he had made, kept his companion's dead body in the house, sleeping beside it through two months of Arctic darkness. Notwithstanding this terrible experience, Bjoervig was well and cheerful.

Pushing northward through rough ice, with severe storms and a continuous temperature for ten days of forty to fifty degrees below zero, the party discovered men in lands north of the Freedeh Islands, where Nansen landed in 1895. In the middle of March, when all dogs were unfitted for reaching latitude 87 or 88, if not the Pole itself, Mr. Wellman, while leading the party, fell into a snow-covered crevasse, seriously injuring his leg, and the party was, therefore, compelled to retreat. Two days later they were roused at midnight by an earthquake, and in a few moments many dogs were crushed and sledges destroyed. The men narrowly escaped with their lives, saving their precious sleeping bags and some dogs and provisions. Mr. Wellman's condition became alarming on account of inflammation, but his brave Norwegians dragged him on a sledge, making forced marches for nearly 200 miles to the headquarters of the expedition, where they arrived early in April. Mr. Wellman was still unable to walk, and he is probably permanently crippled. In subsequent sledge journeys the expedition explored unknown regions, and important scientific work was done by Dr. Hofman, Lieutenant Baldwin, and Mr Hanlan. The expedition killed forty-seven bears and many walrus.

HIGH COURT.—September 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

291-98—Edgelow and G and W—Osman Jamal vs Esmaljee Hassanjee—Khunderao. Part heard.

155-98—Hiralal M and M—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Sale vs Hamda Hajee Mahomed and others—Wadia and G and Payne G and S.

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayun Ebrahim vs Ludkibai and others—Muljee and R.

566-98—J G Cama—Jetha Rhimji and others vs Khoja Mobomed Medhi Tharia Topun—Dikshit and W.

737-98—In person Ramtakal Doshi vs Bhagoo Ajodhya and others—B V N Kirtiker.

740-98—P Pavri—Gordhandas Ghanshandas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mohomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.

15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Goorpbai.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathmal Narsingdas vs Madhawjee Virjee—Craigie L and O.

183-96—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Muljee and Inverarity and B and K.

181-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ramdas Dossa—Muljee and R, Mansukla D and J.

537-97—Crawford, B and Co—Oomer Rahimtoola vs Meoya Adam Mahomed and others—Payne G and S and Baibhanker and K—Part heard.

79-99—Payne G and S—Moosa Abu vs Haji Abdulla Hajee Hassum.

99-99—Little and Co—Magandas Pawmull vs Dayaram Kovalram and another—Dikshit and D.

95-97—Smetham, B and Noble—Luxumibai Nharverker vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford, B and Co. and K. J. Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

20-98—Jehangir and S—Vincent Paul Lobo vs Augustus P Dantas—Manshukla D and J.

663-93—In person—Comajee Vajirchand and others vs Hansaji Comajee and others.

225-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Abdul Satar Hajee Oomerbhoy vs Hajee Jalkeria Commroo—J C Cama.

231-99—Hiralal M and M—The Bombay Co. Ld. vs Vadilal Hargowandas and others—Tyabjee D and Co and R M Mody.

232-99—Hiralal M and M—Edward Miller and others vs Vadilal Hargowandas and others—Tyabjee D and Co and R M Mody.

246-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abejee Khare vs Govind Narayen Bapat and others—Chitnis M and M.

368-99—Smetham B and Noble—Devraz Thakersey and others vs Luba Luba K S A S Sundur Nadar.

393-99—Crawford B and Co—Syed Sirdhar Ali Khan vs W H Guest.

403-99—Bicknell M and M—Bhagwandas Ramgopal and another vs Devkoni Sadarang and others.

404-99—Payne G S and Co—Lakhmidas Virjee and another vs Veljee Kalidas and others—Bhaishunker and Kanga.

422-99—Payne G S and Co—Aaron Ezra Moses vs Shamjeebhai Akbai.

425-99—Roughton and B—Cowasjee Dadabhoy Rustomjee and another vs Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Rans—Ardeshir H and D.

427-99—In person—Bhoota Loomajee and others vs Misrikhan Russonkhan and another.

457-99—F P Pavri Dawood—Hajee Tyeb vs Mohomed Cassum Soomar—In person.

467-99—Pestonjee R K—Babu Miya Sumsudin vs Abdul Rahimbin—Abdul Rahiman Sondy.

468-99—Crawford B and Co.—Sir Edward Ezra—Albert David Sassoon and others vs Chabildas Purshotumdas and others—V B Mehta.

470-99—Ardeshir H and D—L W G—Rivett Carnac vs Goverdhandas Ruttonsey.

471-99—Payne—G S and Co—Dhunjee Muljee vs Harridas Mathuradas.

472-99—Daphtary and F—Khalop Budha vs Sayanna Yenkoti Lukha.

For Investigation and Pauperism.

3-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Ransoo Luxmon and another—In person.

5-99—Sorabjee and J—Narayen Mooljee vs Cullianjee Bhimjee and another—Tyebjee D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

221-99—Crawford B and Co—Premjee Thackersey Nowrojee vs Narondas Rattonsey and others—Craigie L and O.

458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vitaal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J. Part heard.

219-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.

602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shevjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khandas and S.

57-99—Mauhai and J—Leroy F Fischer vs Thorwald Ellorson and another—H E Hemming.

267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.

528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kupurchand vs Hadevdas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

616-95—Manshukla D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

594-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hensraj Parmanand vs Rattonsi Waljee and others—Crawford B and Co M and K, J C Cama, N and H, and C L and D—Partly decreed.

256-99—Mansukla D and J—Caetano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary Suits.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valljee—Mathuhai and J.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

15-99—Jehangir and S—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Darcowalla—A F Turner.

Commercial Causes.

90-99—Smetham B and Noble—The Anglow Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld. vs Rangildas Bhukandas and others—Hiralal M & M and Manshukla D and J.

391-99—Metham B and Noble—The Imperial Cotton Mills Co Ld vs Rangildas Bhukandas and another—Harilal M and M—Monsukhlal D and J.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

CONDITION AT RAJPIPLA.

NANDOD, Sept. 9.

This State has shared fully with the rest of Gujerat in the distress caused by the prolonged drought and in the danger, foreshadowed thereby, of impending famine. The rice and kodra crops are completely gone, and so is much of the bajri crop. Cotton still continues in excellent condition, and a few inches of rain during the present month would suffice to save it. Such rain would also ensure an abundant rabi crop of juvar, gram, &c. But the hopes of this rain are growing less and less every day. There have been local showers since the 1st instant, but the rainfall registered has only been some 20 cents at Nandod, the chief town of the State, and a few cents more or less at other places. The rainfall for August was only about 1·5 inch, and the total for the year, so far, has been a little over ten inches against an average of about thirty.

The pinch began to be felt pretty early, and the following relief works were sanctioned by our Rajasaheb, H. H. Maha Rana Shri Chhatrasinhji, about the middle of the last month :—(1) Earthwork on a new road from Pardi to Dholi, and thence on to Netrang and Thana in the forest part of the State some 21 miles in length ; (2) a new road from Bhalod to Pardi ; (3) earthwork on portions of the Nandod-Dedarada Road ; (4) earthwork in connection with the extension of the Sneli Water Works—some 25 tanks spread over the different parts of the State, Schemes for a large number of similar new works are ready, and additional works are to be opened as soon as the need for them begins to be felt. On the Pardi-Dholi Road, the daily attendance of labourers doing relief work is now over 1200, and on some of the tanks as many as 600 find work. On some others the attendance is from 200 to 400.

In addition to these relief works, concessions on an extensive scale in the State forest have been made by His Highness Teak which has hitherto been completely reserved has now been thrown open in those parts where relief work in this direction was needed, and its export is permitted on payment of a light "Dan" which represents not an "export duty," but only a small portion of the price to which the State is entitled for its valuable forest property. The Dan rates on other important kinds of timber have, likewise, been very considerably reduced. The privilege, hitherto conceded to the forest Bhils only, of cutting and selling within the State, without payment of any kind to the State, firewood in cartloads, as well as headloads, and bamboos by headloads, has been extended to all Bhils, Dhankas, &c., living in the non-forest part also. The already very moderate rates of duty charged on the export of these beyond State limits, have been reduced by 50, and in some cases, by nearly 75 per cent., while the duty in firewood exported beyond State limits in headloads has been entirely remitted for the time. The duty on other kinds of forest produce has, similarly, been greatly reduced or entirely remitted as a temporary measure.

These measures have afforded all the relief that was needed, so far, by the Bhils, Dhankas, &c., who form the bulk of the population of the State, and whose improvident habits make serious distress unavoidable, even in the beginning of a seriously unfavourable season. His Highness has also been importing rice and jowar from Bombay for gratuitous relief which is certain to become necessary if there is no rain this month. At present the need for this on an organized scale has not arisen, and the requirements of the people are fully met by the relief works and forest concessions above mentioned. Special arrangements have also been made to enable the Bhils to dispose of what they bring from the forests for something like its proper value.

Persistent efforts are also made under His Highness' directions for encouraging the people to make "Kutcha" wells and to grow irrigated crops. On "Kutcha" wells thus sunk the State at no time levies a separate assessment. The free use of water from rivers, &c., for this purpose has also been most fully permitted. Endeavours in this direction are, at present, mainly confined to the cultivation of "China"—an irrigated crop which can be raised in about six weeks and made to yield a foodgrain, of an inferior kind, for man, and excellent fodder for cattle. With the help of the same "Kutcha" well, a crop could be raised six or seven times during the year, should the drought continue. Liberal Tagavi advances are made for meeting the expenses of making the "Kutcha" wells and procuring waterbags, ropes, &c. But so far the people have not shown themselves to be very anxious to avail themselves, to any large extent, of the efforts being made in this direction. They shrink from the trouble, entertaining—as they still do—the hope that there will yet be good rain during the present month. May this hope be realised !

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

There was some rain at the beginning of the week but the last five days have been hot and dry. Narsinghpur and Raipur received over 2 1-2 inches each, Balaghat over 1 1-2 and Hoshangabad nearly an inch. In Damoh, Nagpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, and Chanda showers have given a third to half an inch ; elsewhere the week has been practically rainless with heavy dews in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Betul. Outside Chhattisgarh, where the rice can hold out for about a week longer, the standing crops have begun to deteriorate ; withering is going on in light soils, and insects are doing increasing damage. Juar is holding out well still, but the small millets have suffered greatly especially in the hilly tracts. Distress is extending in Betul and Hoshangbad, and is beginning to show itself in small parts of Jubbulpore and Nagpur and in one tahsil of Nimar. The situation in the Wainganga rice districts has not altered much since last week, but rapid deterioration must if how another week's drought. Rain is urgently needed throughout the Province. The numbers on relief on account of previous failure in Saugor, Damoh and Bilaspur are 5,678, 1,982 and 2,198 persons respectively. Relief necessitated by the present drought has been started in parts of Betul and Hoshangabad. Preparation of land for winter sowings completed in Narsinghpur and is in progress in Chhindwara, Nagpur and Raipur. Fodder and water are reported in parts of Nimar, Betul, Chhindwara, the Nagpur country and Hoshangabad ; cattle are in poor condition in Nagpur in consequence. Cattle disease exists in nine districts. A severe outbreak of Anthrax is reported amongst cattle brought from Berar for pasturage in Betur jungles. There has been a general and sharp rise in prices during the week. In Bilaspur, though the prices of gram and rice have fallen, they are still above normal. The cheapest prices are—wheat 15 1-2, gram 19, rice 10 and juar 15 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 9 1-2, gram 12, rice 8 1-2, and juar 12 1-16 seers per rupee. The highest price of the chief staple in any district is 8 3-4 seers (rice) in Chanda, but juar is selling at 14 seers in that district. The price of juar in Wardha has risen from 18 to 13 seers.—"Central Provinces Gazette," September 5th.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Rain fell during the week in almost all districts ; but its distribution has been very unequal. The falls have been good in two of the Himalayan, in the North Central, Central Submontane, South Oudh, Lower Doab, South Eastern, Eastern Submontane, and Bundelkhand districts. There was a heavy fall of nearly eight inches on one day in tahsil Hata, of the Gorakhpur district. Elsewhere the falls have been light (in some cases too light to be of any real benefit) especially in the Western Submontane (except the Bareilly district), Upper Doab, and two of the Central Doab districts, and more rain is urgently needed in this area for the crops which are suffering from drought. Crops have generally benefited by the recent rainfall, but the break which has set in, accompanied by high west winds is causing anxiety in the western districts. Damage has been caused to crops, especially rice, by insects in nearly a dozen districts and by excessive rain in Azamgarh. Harvesting of the early *kharif* crops and ploughing for the spring crops continue. Prospects are generally fair so far, except in some of the western districts, where considerable damage to the crops has been already caused by drought. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices continue to rise ; in a few districts they are stationary.

THE PUNJAB.

Rainfall.—Slight showers fell in Hissar, Amritsar and Sialkot. But the rainfall in Rawalpindi was satisfactory. No rain reported from other districts.

Prices.—The price of wheat has risen in Hissar, Umballa, Lahore, Sialkot and Rawalpindi, but is stationary in Delhi, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Amritsar and Shahpur. It has fallen in Jullundur, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The price of gram has risen in Hissar, Delhi and Umballa, and of maize in Umballa, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Wheat is selling from 12 to 18 3-4 seers, barley 18 to 20, gram 13 to 14½, maize 16 to 20, rice 11 to 12, great millet 11 to 19½ and bulrush millet 16 seers per rupee.

Agricultural operations.—Autumn sowings are going on in Dera Ismail Khan, and maize is being sown in parts of Peshawar Tahsil. Land is being prepared for spring sowings in Lahore.

Crops and outturn.—Mooltan and Peshawar are the only districts which have reported fair crops on the whole. In others the irrigated crops are said to be average, but unirrigated crops are generally much below the average. In Hissar three fourths of the unirrigated crop has withered. The prospects of the unirrigated crop in Delhi, Umballa, Jullandur, Ferozepore, Amritsar and Sialkot are very poor indeed. The crops in Rawalpindi are below average. Rain is still wanted in Shahpur. On the whole the autumn crop of 1899 is reported to be much below the normal.

Damage done to crops.—The crops in Lahore and Ferozepore have to some extent been damaged by the insects.

Agricultural stock.—Cattle are getting out of condition for want of fodder in Hissar, Delhi, Sialkot, parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan.

Pasturage.—There is scarcity of fodder in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkote, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 08	33 86	38 59	33 91
Monday, Sept. 11th	0 45	0 11	0 14	0 0
Total	31 51	33 97	38 73	33 91
Total fall to Sept. 10th, 1898.	71 79	68 95	71 39	61 66
Total fall to Sept. 10th. 1897.	70 80	66 45	73 48	61 45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	94	51
9th September, 1899	0	0
Total	95	24

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	83
Friday, 8th September, 1899	0	0
Saturday, 9th September 1899	0	0
Total	28	83
Total up to 9th September, 1898	38	81
Total up to 9th September, 1897	53	39

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(Including J.-R. Rly).

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 A.M., on 10th September, 1899.

	Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous Total	5 44	6 17	5 86
Rainfall on 9th Sept	0 52	0 46	0 0
Total up to date	5 96	6 63	5 86

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·724	Calm	1	108·1	77·1	48	...	5·49	-10·50
Sirsa	29·719	N	3	103·3	78·1	28	...	2·19	-9·31
Delhi	29·730	W	4	102·2	80·9	61	...	10·94	-12·84
Agra	29·723	SE	3	103·2	83·0	49	...	8·13	-2·04
Cawnpore	29·724	ESE	1	99·4	79·6	74	...	29·60	...
Allahabad	29·700	ENE	3	98·6	79·8	80	...	37·13	+5·27
Jhansi	29·725	Calm.	3	103·8	83·2	63	...	27·71	-5·29
Jacobabad	29·674	Calm.	3	109·4	75·6	38	...	0·00	-2·73
Karachi	29·805	W

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR GEORGE FORBES, F.R.S., the wellknown electrical engineer who contemplates the utilisation of the Nile cataracts for the production of electricity, in speaking to the writer of these notes, of the change wrought in Egypt by the British occupation, described it as "simply marvellous," and everyone who has seen the country before and since the occupation, must and does acknowledge the truth of the remark. What we are able to say of Egypt now, will probably soon be said of the Soudan. It appears, for example, from the "Board of Trade Journal," that according to a report of Sir William Garstin, K.C.M.G., to the Foreign Office, there is a good prospect of the Soudan becoming a rubber country. There is, of course, an increasing demand for India-rubber owing to its electrical and vehicular uses, while the natural supply is diminishing.

It must, therefore, be cultivated, and it is believed that the rubber tree of Assam would flourish in most of the Soudan, especially south of Khartoum. The Assam tree takes 20 to 30 years to be ready for tapping, but then it yields about £3 worth of gum annually, so that its introduction into the Soudan is worthy of trial. However, there is, it appears, an indigenous rubber-yielding creeper (the Landolphia florida) on the White Nile, particularly in the districts of Rohl and Bongo. The plant has leaves like the laurel, and a white flower like the jasmine. It takes some years to grow fit for tapping, and the natives do it so carelessly as to kill it. The rubber is, perhaps, not quite so good as that of Assam, but it is considered good enough to be counted as an important asset in the future of the Soudan.

M. Jumelle in a recent note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, mentions a new rubber plant in Madagascar. It is the piralahy, a liana common in the island, and a new species of the genus Landolphia. The Sakalaves draw from it a clear rubber containing 5 per cent. of resin, and suitable, apparently, for industrial purposes.

We are to have a railway up Mont Blanc. The promoter is M. Fabre, a Frenchman, who has submitted his plans to the Prefect of Houte Savoie. The line is to leave Houches, passing underground in a rock tunnel, and will be worked by electricity. It is to be about seven miles long, and have some 12 stations on the most picturesque parts of the route for travellers to get the view. Ere long, then, a tourist will be able to take the train at Paris and debark on the summit of Europe. We may add that the Swiss are building a line up the Jungfrau.

Dr. Spitzka, a well-known alienist of New York, has recently drawn attention to the effect of mental suggestion on invalids. The mortality in a conquered, as compared to that in a victorious, army, is as four to three, if not three to two. People, who are fasting, or starving, can live much longer if they believe they will not die. On the other hand, many die at the hour they foretell because of mental suggestion. Others fear to make a will because they instinctively dread, or know by observation, the likely effect of the idea on themselves.

The Municipality of Paris are trying a machine, or cart, for watering the streets and sweeping them simultaneously. The water hose is in front of the revolving brush. It is the invention of M. Locherer, one of the City engineers, and is giving satisfaction.

Quite recently the "Daily News" first called attention to the possibilities of "wireless war," that is to say, the application of the principles of wireless telegraphy to warfare, and the destructive effects which might ensue. There are always a few short-sighted critics, who, for want of knowledge or imagination, condemn a novelty without first taking the trouble to understand it, and one of these, in an electrical journal mocked at the suggestion of guns being fired from a distance by electric waves, and supposed a couple of batteries firing at each other while the artillerymen were having luncheon in the rear. He was evidently under the impression that artillery only fire at artillery. Perhaps he and others who think like him will be surprised to hear that in the American Navy quick-firing guns are now fired by electricity. The system was tried on the "Nashville" during the war with Spain and did very well. Such a system could be adapted to work from a distance by means of electric waves.

The French telegraph administration have met the unusual strain on their lines from Rennes to Paris, caused by the Dreyfus trial by means of five additional wires added to the Rennes wires, and worked by the Hughes and Baudot apparatus. The Baudot instrument is "multiplex," that is to say, it enables one wire to convey several messages at the same time. In this case one "sextuplex" or six-ply, four "quadruplex" or four-ply Baudots, and one Hughes printing telegraph are employed on the six lines, which are thus able to carry twenty-three messages simultaneously. Of these twenty-one are for Press purposes. At Rennes 90 and at Paris 60 men have been added to the telegraph staff per day. In this way on the first day of the trial from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. 200,000 words were dispatched from Rennes

The Canadian Government telegraph line to Klondyke is being pushed on, and it is expected that by now messages can be sent to Dawson City. It is thought that a cable will be laid from Vancouver, B.C., to Skagway, Alaska, to connect with this new line.

Mr. E. T. Browne has recently described his squarium for medusæ at Plymouth. These delicate pretty marine creatures have died in aquaria hitherto, because the water did not move in waves which could float them, and they sank to the bottom after a time. Mr. Browne agitates the water, and thus aerates it as well as gives it the required motion.

The U.S. Commissioner, Mr. W. A. Jones, states that "a full-blooded Indian lunatic never lived." After inspecting the new site for an Indian Insane Asylum, in the Indian territory, he said that the inmates would all be mixed breeds.

One consequence of Bellamy's "Looking Backward" was the institution of the "Ruskin Co-operative Association," a Socialistic colony on the principles of Bellamy, which is flourishing near Tennessee City, Tenn., U.S. The society has now 1,789 acres and large caves, which are used for canning food and other purposes; for example, as a reservoir of water, a concert hall, and a recreation ground.

A party of scientific men, who went to Alaska as guests of Mr. Harriman, have discovered an immense bay called "Unknown Bay," having a glacier at its head only inferior to the Muir Glacier. Other immense glaciers have also been discovered by them in other bays.

It is a matter of general interest to know how long disease germs will remain in a contagious condition in a house when the latter has not been thoroughly disinfected. Some special investigations have been made on this point by M. Vito lo Bosco, a hygienist of Palermo, Italy, says *L'Illustration*. The investigations were made of the walls of dwellings exclusively, as the floors are generally easily cleaned and disinfected. The life of the pathogenic germs was found to vary greatly with the different materials of which the walls were constructed, and especially according to their degree of dampness or dryness. As general rule, walls covered with stucco or varnish were found least favourable for prolonging the life of the microbes, and walls which are normally dry possess to a considerable degree the power of self-cleansing. The typhoid bacillus, the cholera germ, the diplococcus of pneumonia, when placed on such walls, die after twenty-four hours at the maximum, and the diphtheria bacillus survives only seven days. The tuberculosis microbe only can remain alive for two or three months. On well-dried size, however, it survives even four or five months. Damp walls, on the contrary, cause the vitality of bacilli to increase, and this to such a degree that the period of life of some under these conditions has not yet been determined. The microbe of typhoid fever, for instance, remains alive three days, that of diphtheria a month, and that of pneumonia from fifteen days to three weeks. The knowledge of these facts should bring about useful practical applications. The dampness of dwelling houses appears doubly dangerous, first, in itself, and second, because of the long life which it gives to the elements of contagion and infection. Contrary to the traditions of the elegance of dwellings, which cause the walls to be covered with tapestry or paper in imitation of it, scientific experience would advise the employment of stucco or good varnish, which are best from a bactericidal point of view, both because they are easily washed and because they possess the property of cleansing themselves promptly and spontaneously of pathogenic germs which become lodged on them.

"HUNYADI JANOS." This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others *Brit. Med. Journal* Annual sale six million bottles.

NEEDLESS FEAR OF LIGHTNING.

IN the August *Century*, Alexander M'Cabe gives encouragement and advice to people who have an excessive fear of being struck by lightning—or thunder, as some of them think. He writes: The keen sufferings which many undergo just in advance of or during a thunderstorm is of a dual nature. The sense of impending danger alarms and terrifies; but there is also a depression of spirits which is physical and real, brought about by some as yet unknown relation between the nervous system and conditions of air-pressure, humidity and purity. The suffering due to depression and partial exhaustion requires from, those who are strong, sympathy rather than ridicule. The suffering due to alarm and fright, however, is necessary. It is largely the work of the imagination. To a nervous nature there is something appalling in the wicked, spiteful gleam of the lightning, and the crash and tumult of thunder. But such a one should remember that the flash is almost always far distant, and that thunder can do no more damage than the low notes of a church organ. Counting all the deaths from all the storms during a year, we find that the chance of being killed by lightning is less than one in a hundred thousand. The risk in the city may be said to be five times less than in the country. Dwellers in city houses may be startled by peals of thunder, but owing to the great spread of tin roofing and fair ground connections, there is very little danger. In the country, if buildings are adequately protected, and the momentum of the flash provided for, the occupants may feel secure. A good conductor, well grounded, is necessary in all isolated and exposed buildings. Barns especially, when lined with green crops, should have good lightning conductors. The question is often asked, "Do trees protect?" The answer is that the degree of protection will vary with the character of the tree and its distance from a watercourse. An oak is more liable to lightning stroke than a beech. The character of the wood, the area of leafage, the extent and depth of root, will determine the liability to stroke. Another question which is often asked is whether there is danger aboard a large steamship during a thunderstorm. On the contrary, there are few safer places. Sufficient metal with proper superficial area is interposed in the path of the lightning, and its electrical energy converted into harmless heat, and rapidly dissipated. Accidents occur chiefly because the victims ignorantly place themselves in the line of greatest strain, and thus form part of the path of discharge. For this reason, it is not wise to stand under trees, near flag-poles or masts, in doorways, or porches, close to fire places or near barns. Those who are not exposed in any of these ways may feel reasonably safe. It should be remembered, in the event of accident, that lightning does not always kill. It more often results in suspended animation than in somatic death. Therefore, in case of accident, try to restore animation, keep the body warm, and send for a physician without delay.

THE BRITISH ON THE UPPER NILE.

A REPRESENTATIVE of *Reuter's Agency* has had an interview with Colonel Cyril Martyr, D.S.O., who was despatched last September with an expeditionary force from Uganda to join hands, if possible, with the Anglo-Egyptain Army on the Upper Nile. The gallant officer has just arrived home.

"The cost of my expedition," said Colonel Martyr, "over and above the pay of the troops, was under 600*l.*, and I never want to have a better lot of Soudanese troops than those I had with me. No shot was fired in anger from the time we went north from Uganda." Discussing the value of the country traversed and the attitude of the natives, Colonel Martyr said:—"The present Nile district is quite a granary. The Choli, Madi, and Latuka people, all of whom were Baker's old friends, are still our good allies, and will sell us grain in large quantities. Luckily all their chiefs speak Arabic, and we were able to gain their confidence at once. The Nile is blocked with sudd about thirty miles north of Shambeh, and it is impossible to cut one's way through from the south. During the rains—a period of six months—there is nearly as large a volume of water in the Nile at Bedden as at Wady Halfa. Where it all goes to I cannot say. I fancy, however, that enormous lakes are forming in the sudd, and that in the course of time these will break their way through into the White Nile."

Speaking of the position of the Congo Free State troops on the Upper Nile, Colonel Martyr remarked:—Their northern frontier line on the Nile is 5 deg. half north, and they have not crossed their line except to send a reconnaissance towards the Dervish position at Bor. They asked my permission for this, and it was, of course, given. When the Dervishes attacked the Belgian post at Rejap at midnight, the latter only narrowly escaped being wiped out. They were taken by surprise. Their soldiers were camped some distance from the old fort, only the officers and guard being in the fort, and the Dervishes got inside, killing many men and Europeans with spear and sword. One European official had no fewer than twenty-five sword and spear wounds, and he is still alive there. The Belgian soldiers then came down, and, lining the walls of the fort from the outside, drove the Dervishes out. When we got to Bor the Dervishes had just quitted. If they had remained, I had a force of 200 of my own Soudanese, 1,000 of Congo Free State troops, and the Bari tribe, who were our trusty allies. The Bor fort was very strong, and there were about 2,500 Dervishes of sorts. These have now joined the Khalifa, I believe, marching by Rohl, Rumbek, and Meshra-er-Rek.

NOBODY WILL STEAL THEM.

THERE are two reasons why the Crown jewels are never stolen from the Tower of London. They are in a strong place, well guarded, and are dangerous things to handle when dishonestly come by.

Most losses of valuables are due either to carelessness on the part of the owners or custodians, or to bribery. Perhaps the burglar's vocation is under no circumstances an absolutely safe one, but not infrequently he chances upon a "job" which is both easy and lucrative. I do not mention this fact for the unworthy purpose of inducing any of the youth of the land to enter the profession, but solely to throw illustrative light upon quite another theme. Still, there is a relation between them, and we shall hit it after we have talked a bit about the case of Mrs. Mary Rowlands, who lives in Wales.

The lady says that no longer ago than February (1899) she had a severe attack of influenza, followed by bronchitis. At this point we are concerned to know whether the influenza was in any sense responsible for the bronchitis, as cause and effect. If so, why? It is well understood, of course, in England, where influenza is so common, that other ailments do follow it; yet probably the majority of us have not settled in our minds the reason for it.

At all events, Mrs. Rowlands had a low, bad time. The trouble lingered along as, sometimes, winter does, away down into the period proper for May blossoms. She could not seem to get the best of the throat ailment nor master the lethargy and weakness left her as a legacy by the influenza. Her condition may be likened unto that of a ship which has indeed survived a gale but finds herself stripped of the sails needed to enable her to take advantage of gentler winds.

The lady's hope of getting back her lost strenght by taking plenty of solid nourishing food was illusory. Every meal of that kind caused fearful distress in the stomach and acute pain at the chest. Nature distinctly repudiated the solid food, and almost as strenuously objected to the liquids, such as broths, teas, and milk. It looked as if Mrs. Rowlands must starve at her own table.

Then came on asthmatic symptoms, so bad she was often obliged to gasp for breath. Between this combination of complaints she got but little rest day or night. Soon after arose a threat of a still more serious disease—a threat happily not fulfilled. I refer to the cold, clammy sweats that broke out upon her, pointing to a fatal decline. The fear was natural as grim Consumption, with his poisoned dart often approaches by that same road.

"I became so reduced and feeble," the lady writes, "that my daughter had to nurse me constantly. I could not get into or out of bed without her help. In the house, or to others, I was of no use at all. The doctor who attended me left nothing untried that he knew of; but, in spite of all he did, I grew worse and worse.

"Where I should have been to-day, whether in the land of the living or not, who can tell, if a kind Providence had not intervened to save me? In some way my husband heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and persuaded me to try it. I began taking it and soon felt better. My appetite returned, and all kinds of food agreed with me. With plenty of nourishment I gained strength rapidly. The asthma and the bronchial trouble vanished, and almost before I could realise it, I found myself in the best of health, and have continued so to be ever since. For my remarkable and unexpected recovery I am under obligation to Mother Seigel's Syrup; and so I tell all whom I know." (Signed) Mary Rowlands, Deri, via Cardiff, August 31, 1898.

One thing Mrs. Rowlands says in her letter which I have reserved for this place, namely that she was a dyspeptic. Her system was weakened and her blood rendered impure by indigestion. That is the main point. That is why she was open to the attacks of influenza, bronchitis, and asthma. Her body could being weak, the precious jewel of health was stolen.

Keep the digestion strong and the blood clean and pure, by the frequent use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and there will be no soil for the germs of disease to grow in. The system, thus guarded, protects the health as the walls and doors of the Tower hold safe the Crown jewels.

The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

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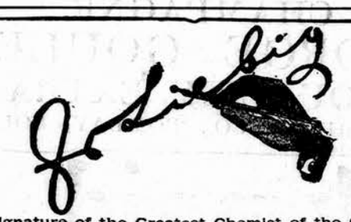

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